The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2208. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EST BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Company's Office—Nos. 42 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

...ciety Islands Affair—The Paraguay ...dition—Land-Office Decisions, etc.

...al Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...tate Department has received no commu... from the Society Islands on the subject of an... The paper presented by Count SARTIGES ...e withdrawal from these Islands of two ...s who were intermeddling in their political ... The American Consul refused to forward the ...d hence it was sent through French offi...

...Navy Department has ordered Lynch's patent ...ndenser to be tested at the Washington Yard.

Q.

...M THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...avy Department, this morning, appointed ...eaming officers for the Brazil and Paraguay ...n. The vessels carry one hundred and fifty ...rs and twenty-one 9-inch guns, besides mor...

...neral Land Office, on a protest filed in the ...the School Commissioners of Wabash Coun... against preemption and location being al... on sections 16 and 36 within the Sioux Half... servation, has decided they have never been ...ted for school purposes, and are therefore ... preemption the same as other lands.

...neral Land Office has decided that by the ...ng to preemptions upon half-breeds' tracts, a ...on a technical quarter section is an occupant ...ole of it, and will take the whole, although ...ents may cover a part only; but a settle... in a part only, with a view to holding in ...rter sections, must be clearly shown, and in... notified, otherwise subsequent location of ... hold the sub-divisions not improved on or ...d for preemption.

Interesting from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...tion has been received here that General ..., commanding the forces at Guadalaxara, ...defeated in the vicinity of that city by DE CASANOVA lost, out of one thousand men, ...red in killed, wounded and disbanded, be... artillery and ammunition. BLANCO and ...enerals under DEGOLLADO, had taken the ...con, Celaya, Salamanca, and some towns ...aruato. Culiacan, the capital of the State ... had pronounced in favor of the Constitu... and CORONDO, chief of the constitutional ...re, was marching on Mazatlan. Three ... of ECHEGARAY'S forces, at Jalapa, had ... to the constitutionalists, who were posted ...ER, five leagues from that city. Three ...anies were to follow the example next ...e is a general movement, from the circum... the centre, to the City of Mexico and Pue... part of the constiuntionalist forces, and it ... ZULOAGA'S fall is imminent.

...onduct, in making the forced loan on for... disapproved of by the liberal leaders.

Yellow Fever at the South.

...O STRANGERS NOT TO VISIT MOBILE FOR THE PRESENT.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...s having commenced returning to Mo... ...ecutive of the "Can't-get-away Club," ...itan Society," and the Relief Club of t...e ...'s Christian Association of Mobile, upon ...n of the state of the public health, con... ...mending to all unacclimated persons now ... the city not to return until after due no...

...f the respective Committees aforesaid.

... WHEELER, Pres. Samaritan Sc'y,

... H. REDWOOD, Pres. "Can't-get-away Club."

... HAMILTON, Pres. Y. M. C. A. Relief Club.

...YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

...nts by hundreds continue to arrive here, ...nding the yellow fever. The number of ...terday was forty-eight.

...E YELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...There were no deaths from yellow fever yester...

...YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...There were forty deaths from yellow fever in ...for the week, including yesterday.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...The Central Committee of Kansas have called ...State Delegate Convention, to be held at Law... ...Oct. 10, for the purpose of discussing the vari... ...ions connected with the present political ...ms in the Territory, of determining the true ... the party, and considering the question of ... admission of Kansas into the Union as a ...

Pedestrianism.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...known as the "American Deer," fin... ...night, the feat of walking one hundred and ...s continuously, and at its conclusion of... ...alk half an hour longer. A large crowd ... to witness the conclusion of the task.

Fire at Indian Town.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Oct. 16.

...t six dwellings were destroyed by fire ...own. They were all insured. The fire is ... have been the work of an incendiary.

The Augusta Banks.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 16.

...s of Augusta will, on and after Mon... ...ell New-York sight exchange at par.

...rn Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 15.

...d States Mail steamship *Alabama* ar... ...ar at 12 o'clock to-day. All well.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...ship *James Adger*, from New-York ... morning, was signalized coming up at 11 ...morning.

...rk Congressional Nominations.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...Democratic Congressional Convention, ...to-day, the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was ... by acclamation.

...WILLIAM A. YOUNG was to-day nominated ... for the Assembly from the city District. ...licans are firing 100 guns this evening, ...eir brilliant victories in Pennsylvania, ...ana.

...Horse Race at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...here finished this afternoon with a ... in five, to harness, for a purse of $300. ...ntered were *Tom Carpenter*, ridden by ...; *Trotting Childers*, ridden by D. MACE; ...by its owner, H. H. SMITH, and *Romeo*, ...PRIER in the first heat, and by B. THURS... ...mainder. The race was won by *Tom* ...e heats, two of which were dead heats ...*Childers*. The time made by *Tom* was ...2:39, 2:41 and 2:30. It was a most ex...

...Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

...By LOUD, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 17—6½ P. M.

Up to this time there are no signs of the steam... *Anglo-Saxon*, now about due, with Liverpool ad... of the 6th inst.—four days later.

...CORATION CULPABILITY.—Two men were ..., on Saturday, at the corner of Grand-street ... Bowery, waiting for the approach of a Fourth... car. Suddenly, the ground on which they ...nding gave way, and one of the men was ...with precipital velocity into the bowels of the ...me 20 feet. When taken out he was serious... ...d. It was found that the giving way of the ...s caused by culpable neglect on the part of ...o had done the Corporation work. It had ...ected that a well should be filled with earth ... Instead—what was a vast saving of money ...ntractor—some boards were fastened across ...t underneath the mouth and covered with ... The boards rotted, and down went the cover... ...rth and the unfortunate man who was stand...

...ED FOR STABBING.—Last evening Officers ... and STEVENS, of Harbor-Police boat No. 3, ... the ship *Edith Rose*, which arrived during ... and arrested a man, named LEWIS P. SMITH, ...rge of stabbing. He was taken to the First ...tation-House, and locked up.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The returns from thirty-six counties of Pennsylvania (comprising the larger portion of the vote of the State) show a majority for READ (Opposition) of upwards of 35,000. This will probably be increased by the full returns. The State Senate stands 16 Opposition to 17 Democrats. The House has a large Opposition majority. For Congressmen the additional returns simply seem to confirm the previous accounts of the triumph of the Anti-Lecomptonites. By all the ciphering that it is possible to do, we cannot find more than three Lecompton members elected; while the seat of one of these (TOM FLORENCE, in the First District,) is to be contested, on the ground of fraud. The swindles alleged to have been perpetrated were in the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia. The probability is that Col. RYAN (Opposition) will have abundant material at command to establish his claim to FLORENCE'S seat, and should the effort to oust FLORENCE prove successful, the Administration will possess only *two* supporters from Pennsylvania, in the next Congress. The Phi adelphia *Daily News* of Saturday, commenting upon the case, says:

"From what we have learned, the worst scenes in the Cassidy drama were reënacted in many Precincts in the Fourth Ward, on Tuesday last, and the Judges should have assumed the responsibility of throwing out the returns of those Precincts in which the election was conducted without regard either to the requirements of law, honesty, or fair dealing.

The Judge of the Fourth Ward, although a so-called Democrat, when making his return, declared openly that it was a fradulent one, and when requested to sign a certificate or return in favor of Mr. FLORENCE, refused to do so. Can it be that Mr. FLORENCE thinks himself honored by a return like this, and received under such circumstances? It bears, as we understand, the signatures of four Return Judges from his District, whilst another is in existence having attached to it the signatures of eleven Judges, which certifies that Mr. RYAN was elected. It is true that the candidate of Mr. BUCHANAN may go to Washington and claim a seat in Congress on such a return; but we assure him and his friends that he will not hold it."

Great excitement has been created at Reading, the causes of which are described in a dispatch from that city to the Harrisburg *Union*:

READING, Friday, Oct. 15.

Return Judges were in secret session to throw out the vote of the South West Ward, Reading, (GLANCY JONES' district.) Doors were threatened to be broken open. The bell was rung for a town meeting, when they opened the doors and gave the certificate to Ma or SCHWARTZ, declaring him elected by *nineteen majority*.

Full returns from the Congressional districts come in slowly. The first eight and the Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth are reported complete. We compare their vote this year with that of 1856 by way of indicating the character of the extraordinary revolution this Fall:

Dists.	1858. Maj.	Dists.	1856. Maj.
I.	Florence, Dem. 331	Florence, Dem.	2220
II.	Morris, Opp. 1623	Morris, Opp.	411
III.	Veree, Opp. 1143	Landy, Dem	1147
IV.	Millward, Opp. 3298	Phillips, Dem.	2719
V.	Wood, Opp. 2414	Jones, Dem.	128
VI.	Hickman, Opp. 1601	Hickman, Opp.	1018
VII.	Longnecker, Op 249	Chapman, Dem.	2167
VIII.	Schwartz, Opp. 19	Jones, Dem.	6644
IX.	Stevens, Opp. 3173	Roberts, Opp.	2469
XI.	Campbell, Opp. 3538	Dewart, Dem.	3318
XVI.	Junkin, Opp. 66	Ahl, Dem	2647

Ohio.

The Columbus *State Journal* says:

"The result of the electionjin this city, where COX is known, shows that the little trickster is appreciated according to his deserts. Last year the aggregate vote in the several Wards show for PAYNE 1,422, CHASE 1,118—a majority for PAYNE of 204. This year the majority against Cox is 53—a gain for the Republicans of 357. The English swindle and its advocate and defender, were repudiated at home.

The reported majorities in Cox's District are:

Franklin	202
Pickaway	220
Licking	300
Cox's majority	722

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 16.

The Republican majority on the State ticket is about 15,000.

Fifteen Republican and six Democratic Congressmen are elected.

The official count of the Seventeenth Congressional District gives THEAKER, Republican, 105 majority.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 16.

The returns from Minnesota come in slowly. The following only have been received:

Hennepin County—The whole Republican ticket elected.

Scott County—Two Democrats and two Republicans elected to the Legislature.

Ramsey County—The entire Democratic ticket elected.

Washington and Dakotah counties—Carried by the Republicans.

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Oct. 16.

Official returns from thirty counties are received, indicating the probability of a small Opposition majority in the Legislature.

Further returns indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by from one to five thousand majority.

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 16.

RETURNS, reported and official, from ten counties in this district show a Republican gain of 200 from last year. The indications are that CURTISS, Republican, is reëlected to Congress by 1,000 majority.

South Carolina Election.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 16.

JOHN D. ASHMORE has been elected to Congress in Colonel ORR'S district. The latter gentleman declined a renomination. The rest of the delegation is unchanged.

The Turf for 1858.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD—Saturday, Oct. 16.—Match $500; mile heats, to road wagons:

J. BROOK, b. g. *Barber*..... 1 1
A. DAY, g. g. *Plume*..... 2 2
No time taken.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, October.—Match $5,000; mile heats; best three in five, in double harness:

S. MCLAUGHLIN, bl. g. *Lancet*,.....Paid forfeit.
GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern*,.....Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, October.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

J. LOVETT, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*..... 1 0 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, br. m. *Lady Cudney*,..... 2 0 2 2
Time, 2.38½; 2.40; 2.43; 2.39½.

TROTTING AT SYRACUSE.—Pavilion Course, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858. Purse $300, $50 to second best; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

C. CARLL'S ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....1 2 2 1 1
J. STEPHENSON'S b'lk m. *Belle of Saratoga*...2 1 1 2 2
Time—2:28; 2:29; 2:31: 2:30½; 2:34.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858—Purse $300; mile heats, best three in five:

C. CARLL'S ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....2 1 1 1
J. STEPHENSON'S bl'k. m. *Belle of Saratoga*.....1 2 2 2
Time—2:32½; 2:31½; 2:32; 2:38.

Great match to come off between the mistress of the Turf, *Flora Temple*, and the slashing blk. g. *Lancet*, for $5,000 a side, over the Union Course, L. I., on Nov. 26, to go as they please, mile heats, best three in five.

Army Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1858.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 132—(EXTRACT)—1.

Officers belonging to the Department of Texas, now absent therefrom, who, under existing orders would have to proceed to join their stations on the 1st of November proximo, will await at their present address orders to go out with recruits.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
(Signed,) IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE GREAT BALLOON RACE TO COME OFF.—"Sporting" circles in Cincinnati are elated at the prospect of rare fun in the clouds. The great balloon race, so long talked of, is to come off on Monday, the 18th inst. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The inflation of the balloons, each containing 36,000 cubic feet of gas, will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the ascension will take place at 4 o'clock precisely. A Committee of five well-known citizens have been chosen, who are to act as judges, &c. They will decide whether the weather in the morning shall justify the inflation of the balloons. When the inflation has commenced the æronauts must go. Each may take up a passenger, at his own discretion. The success of either will be in relation to distance, not height. Arrangements will be made for each æronaut to send down, at every town passed, in a parashute, a 'log,' or note, containing the name of the balloon which passes, and any incident occurring on the trip, which will be sent by telegraph, so that the citizens here and elsewhere may be continually posted of the whereabouts of the æronauts, and the success attending their aerial flight. MONS. GODARD and Prof. STEINER each expect to be up *three or four days.*"

CITY POLITICS.

City and Long Island Congressional Candidates.

In the First District the Opposition have very great hopes of electing LUTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, whom the two Conventions so readily agreed upon. SEARING, who is renominated by the Democrats, stands badly with his party, especially in Suffolk, where Ex-Speaker LUDLOW was the favorite candidate. EGBERT T. SMITH, of Brookhaven, an old Hard, promises to bleed and run on his own responsibility, in the laudable effort to defeat his friend SEARING.

In the Second District, which includes the first twelve wards of Brooklyn, the Nominating Conventions have finished their work, and there is to be no backing down. The united Republicans and Americans have nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., a worthy son of the distinguished Dr. HEMAN HUMPHREY, and everybody admits that he will poll the full union strength. The Vanderbilt Democracy are confident that their candidate, EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, will outrun GEORGE TAYLOR, who is renominated by MR. BUCHANAN and the "Bradley" Convention.

The Third District Opposition have not yet named their man. This is the District that General WALBRIDGE is entitled to run in by the terms of the bargain with MR. SICKLES two years ago, and by something less than forty nominations and ratifications at the street corners on moonshiny nights. MR. SICKLES' friends carried more tickets in their pockets at the regular Tammany Convention, and so he is the regular candidate whom the "Regulars," in their manifesto which we publish this morning, pledge themselves to scratch.

In the Fourth District (the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards) the old war-horse, ELIJAH F. PURDY, expects to walk quietly over the course, distancing THOMAS J. BARR, whom the Anti-Tammany Party expect to encourage into a stump nomination. The American nominee is EDMUND GRIFFIN.

The Fifth District includes, besides the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburg. WM. B. MACLAY is renominated by the Democrats. All efforts of the Americans and Republicans to unite have thus far been futile. The Americans refused to accept the name of any American whom the Republicans named as unexceptionable, and insist on GILBERT C. DEAN. The Republicans, on Friday night, nominated CHAS. W. BRIGGS, a lawyer of Williamsburg. It is not quite impossible that even yet a union may be effected, though the prospect is not very brilliant.

In the Sixth District (Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards) the united Opposition have nominated ROBERT H. MCCURDY against JOHN COCHRANE.

The Seventh District is one which the Opposition seem anxious to give away. ELIJAH WARD is renominated by the Democrats, the Americans insist upon GEORGE BRIGGS, while the Republicans by one majority, on Friday evening, rejected the report of the Conference Committee, and stuck by AUGUSTUS F. DOW. A grand ratification of Mr. DOW'S nomination is to come off at Jackson-square to-night.

The Eighth District, which takes all the upper part of the City, is in a state of fine confusion. HORACE F. CLARK has not yet been renominated by the Democracy; indeed, it is most probable that Tammany will name another man to be defeated there. Hoping to secure the Plum-Gut influence, some wily members of the last Convention secured to the distinguished proprietor of the *Herald* the largest number of votes, though not enough to nominate him. The Republican Convention has expressed its straight preference for WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and the American clamors for ERASTUS BROOKS. The Democratic Convention meets on Tuesday night, after which, if MR. CLARK is not renominated, there will doubtless be a union of the opposition upon that gentleman.

The Third Congressional District—General Walbridge's Reply to Mr. Sickles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

The City newspapers of Thursday contained a letter sent to me on the 27th ult., by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, notwithstanding, for the following and other reasons, I had previously to that date peremptorily refused to receive any written communication from him:

1. Because I had become aware that Mr. SICKLES, in direct opposition to the truth in the case, had asseverated to various persons that no agreement whatever existed between him and myself.

2. Because, so far from feeling regret at having made this statement, Mr. SICKLES asserted to me, in the presence of a witness, that he had acted rightly in denying the truth, and defending his having done so.

3. Because Mr. SICKLES had given me a so-called "diplomatic"—that is, an evasive and unsatisfactory—answer to the verbal inquiry whether he would fulfil his compact, and, by requesting me to open a negotiation concerning the matter in writing, had virtually given me to understand that his pledged written word was but so much waste paper.

4. Because sufficient evidence had gradually forced itself upon my mind that Mr. SICKLES had never at any time entertained the remotest intention of carrying out the promise which he volunteered two years ago, when, mainly by the aid of my friends, he became a member of Congress.

Such were some of my motives for declining to receive any letter from Mr. SICKLES previous to the time when the document, which was published on Thursday, was forced upon me.

The letter speaks for itself. It is but the shallow special pleading of a man who has deliberately determined to violate his word. It revolves mainly around two direct statements:

1. That the agreement of Oct. 27, 1856, was a strictly confidential one, which I had no right to make public.

2. That I have put myself outside of the pale of regular Democratic nominations by appearing to accept a spontaneous Democratic nomination from the people.

The following correspondence effectively disposes of the preposterous "confidential" pretence which has been put forward:

ASTOR HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A question having arisen, will you please advise me your understanding whether the agreement drawn by you, and entered into between the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and myself, dated Oct. 27, 1856, of which you are the custodian, and a copy of which you sent me July 27, 1858, was not at the date of its execution regarded by you as no way confidential, and so expressly stated at that time by you, and agreed to by us, except for the then pending Congressional canvass of 1856. Also, whether the words "private memorandum" were not placed upon it after we had each signed it, and without any reference to the terms and conditions of the contract into which we had entered. Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Mr. GEO. H. BREGA, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this date, asking my understanding of the term "private memorandum" attached to the agreement entered into between yourself and Mr. SICKLES on the 27th October, 1856, and drawn up by me, I beg leave to state that the heading "private memorandum" was written after the paper had received the signature of yourself and Mr. SICKLES, but in your presence; that I understood it was simply showing that it was not intended the agreement should in terms be made public during that canvass, and so stated to Mr. SICKLES and yourself at the time, in consequence of a remark made by Mr. SICKLES to the effect that its publication then would embarrass him. The wording of the paper is sufficient to show that it was intended as a matter of reference in case any misunderstanding should afterwards arise as to the agreement then entered into.

Yours, truly, GEO. H. BREGA.

Gen. HIRAM WALLBRIDGE, Astor House.

The second accusation, that I have connived at an independent, and am, therefore, disqualified from receiving a regular Democratic nomination, comes with a peculiarly ill-grace from Mr. SICKLES, the very ringleader of those Democratic malcontents, who, last year, at the Academy of Music, raised that open banner of revolt against the regular nomination of his party, which has caused it to be split ever since into two irreconcileable factions. I may add, that the inevitable defeat of Mr. SICKLES himself at the coming election will be in no small degree owing to his perfectly notorious abandonneat here, at Albany, and elsewhere, of the duty he has owed to the Democratic Party whenever it has served his interests to ally himself with its cnemies.

Very respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Letter from Simeon Draper, Esq., on the Present Position of the Republican Party.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th is received. You will hardly expect me to say a word in answer. Lest, however, you may place me where I am unwilling you should, I beg to say that I am not one of those who repudiate conciliations—even though it might endanger calculations made upon the political *chessboard*—which would be otherwise agreeable to me. The truth is, we are no longer engaged in the fight you and I began twenty-five years ago. Political *campaigns* have turned more into *fights for pay*. Those who were then at the head of the column, boldly striking for the improvement of the condition of *all* are now engaged in "roping in" the camp followers. In regard to the Canal and Railroad interest, both are fixed beyond any permanent interference. No political legerdemain or artful doging will avail either party or candidate. A manly support of both is incompatible with even that elevated talent which has been *specially nursed*, reared and fixed under the eaves of the Capitol. Any doubts concerning the Canal Policy will surely meet with no favor with the people in any quarter.

If it be true that one extreme begets another, the time is not far distant when worthy men may be placed in line by that same sort of acting which brought forward men, who, spurning the mantle of *Power* when unworthily tendered, turned to conscientious duty withopt a stain upon the record of their official acts!! There was a time, when, shoulder to shoulder for a common cause, we went to battle a common foe. Then it was that great, good and patriotic men were in command. Then it was that there was no dishonor in submitting to the whole army the *position* and *temper* of the enemy! Then it was that all were consulted and all were united! Then it was that victories were won—heroes left to be honored! Is it so now? I answer, No! we are the mere tools of those whose business it is to make the most of power for other ends, for different objects. And, thank God, I *do* differ from these, and you, *too*, if you are one of them.

One word more: I learn with deep regret of the two Conventions at Syracuse. How such a conclusion could be arrived at by men of *common intelligence*, acting in good faith, opposing the same enemy, differing only on the unimportant question of antecedents, rather than any matter of intrinsic importance, is to me, and I am sure will be to every well-wisher of the country and its institutions, unexcusable, unpardonable, and could never have been permitted except under the lash of previous pledges and promises! So far as we [Republicans] are concerned, I am sorry to say we are justly held responsible for the *blunder*, or, it may prove, the *crime*. The American Party, you know, has never been specially favored by me, nor did I ever suppose that I could present their action under circumstances such as transpired at Syracuse, at the head of conciliation and patriotism.

But, from the information which I possess, I do not hesitate to say, that their Convention, by the passage of the Compromise Resolutions by a unanimous vote of the Joint Committee, and the other movements which followed, are entitled to the regard of patriotism, and hereafter will be regarded by all honorable opponents of the National Administration as far outdoing the Republican leaders, who managed to overthrow a combination which would have defied opposition and united those who think alike upon the vital principles which should command a common national interest.

Far more congenial with my feelings and views would a union—such as the People themselves looked earnestly for and fully expected—have been than the adoption of the other course, which has left us in doubt, almost dismay. Let me say, in conclusion, that in these days of "*comets*" the Albany Observatory should be kept open to all, and all should have a chance to behold the new light of honorable conciliation, that success might follow union. In these days of electricity it is not enough that "the cable" should be "successfully laid" at Syracuse, but some attention should be paid to the *Instrument* as well as the *Electrician*.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER.

THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

Another Convention at Windust's—How Moncrief and Waterbury got the Nominations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The nomination of MONCRIEF has surprised many sound Democrats, and it is not unreasonably surmised that the whole proceeding was a wire-pulling dodge to secure the defeat of the ticket. There are certain secrets in connection with the nomination in question which it becomes our duty to unravel.

There was, previous to the Convention, a caucus at WINDUST'S, which the friends of WATERBURY and KELLY were invited to attend. And here it may be observed, that men of respectability—men connected with courts, and mercantile men—are usually selected to make up a Judicial Convention; but, in the Convention in question, there predominated a class of men who could not have told how many courts there were, or what were the duties of a Judge. Never before, even in Tammany, was there seen such a Judiciary Convention. Great caution was used so that no outsider should learn its proceedings.

There were in all 65 persons at WINDUST'S, and tables were spread with luxuries in which a spectator, judging from appearances, would not fancy that they often indulged. FOWLER stood aloof from the eating throng, and was in close conversation with JOHN H. MCCUNN, the partner of MONCRIEF. When any one came up their conversation directly ceased, or FOWLER intimated by a look that he was privately engaged. Among others present were SICKLES, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JOHN H. BURROUGH. All the lawyers, as soon as they ascertained that MONCRIEF was to be nominated, were anxious for adjournment—that is to say, they talked the matter over among themselves, without, however, making any open motion to adjourn. The Irishmen in the meantime, who formed the bulk of those present, were congregated in a corner, eagerly discussing the same subject, and presently they came back with the unanimous cry of "No adjournment." Their influence was of course overpowering.

SICKLES, BURROUGH and TILDEN were dissatisfied; nevertheless the vote in caucus was greatly in favor of MONCRIEF and WATERBURY. It was given out that money was no object as far as MONCRIEF was concerned, and that anything necessary to his success would be forthcoming. [Particulars hereafter of certain checks of various amounts.] Among the reasons urged by FOWLER in favor of MONCRIEF'S expedition was one that J. H. MCCUNN (WOOD'S right hand man) could get the support of the Regulars, and that the party might get the support of WOOD for other portions of the ticket if MONCRIEF was nominated.

After the Convention, there was an adjournment to the Pewter Mug. As Mr. FOWLER entered the Mug MCCUNN rushed forward and attempted to embrace him, exclaiming, "God bless you; from this time henceforth you shall have my prayers and the eternal gratitude of Mr. MONCRIEF. To you, and you only, is he indebted for his nomination. No one else could have secured it."

Mr. FOWLER, with difficulty, and acting at the same time as though MCCUNN'S breath wes offensive, disengaged himself, and with a repelling movement of the hand, said, "Sir, I have done my duty, or what I thought my duty, and nothing more."

A BIRD ON THE WING.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT AMERICAN CONVENTION.—At the meeting of this Convention, Saturday evening, the report of the Conference Committee was presented. The Chairman reported that the Republicans had nominated a candidate for Assembly in the person of J. J. SHAW, and had pledged that in case the Americans would coöperate in his election, the Republicans would unite in the election of an American Alderman. On motion the report was received, the Committee discharged, the candidate declared indorsed by the Convention, and a Committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. BLISS, MORTON and BRADY, to inform Mr. SHAW of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

HON. J OHN COCHRANE INDORSED BY THE "PEOPLE'S" AND REGULARS' GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Delegates of the People's and "Regulars'" General Committees of the Sixth Congressional District met in joint Convention at Hermitage Hall on Saturday evening, and unanimously nominated the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE for Congress. Resolutions were adopted expressing unqualified opposition to the Tammany Hall organization, but approving the re-nomination at Tammany Hall of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.—On Friday morning, at Newburg, Orange County, WILLIAM SANDER was sentenced to death for the murder of PETER SHORK. It will be remembered, that on the night of the 13th of August, PETER SHORK was killed by SANDER at the house of Mr. REEVES, in Hamptonburg, near Goshen. MARGARET SHEALING was also shot in the breast, and her wound at the time was thought to be fatal. MARGARET, however, recovered, and appeared as a witness against the murderer The trial of SANDER was concluded at Newburg on Thursday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. At 8½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the doors of the court-room were thrown open, and the crowd rushed in to hear the dread sentence of the law pronounced. The prisoner was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, to which he replied, "Nothing." The Judge then proceeded, after making some appropriate remarks, to pass sentence upon the prisoner, as follows: "The judgment and sentence of the Court is, that you WILLIAM SANDER, be confined in the common jail of the county, until the 3d day of December next, and that upon that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 11 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon you." The prisoner appeared indifferent to the whole proceedings, and even remarked to the interpreter that he might as well die to-morrow as any other time. The sentence of the law will be executed at Goshen.

From Bermuda.

The bark *Eliza Barrs*, which left Bermuda on the 5th instant, brought papers only to the 29th ult. These papers contain but very little news of interest. The equinoctial storm had been very violent at the island, lasting for several days, the wind at times blowing with the force of a hurricane. Schooner *Hiawatha*, hence for Gaudalupe, encountered the gale sixty miles to the westward of Bermuda, was thrown on her beam ends, and received considerable damage in sails and rigging. She put into Hamilton (24th) for repairs. The English bark *Emma*, from Melbourne for New-York, passed the islands previous to the 28th.

MR. LITTLEJOHN NOMINATED.—The Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN was, on Saturaday, unanimously nominated as a candidate for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Oswego.

THE COMING PRIZE-FIGHT.

How the Buffalonians Take it—Growth of the Fistic Art—The Benicia Boy's Training—Jones' Lofty Acquirements—Morrissey's Condition, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

To men in capital cities bred, country towns, however smiling they seem in poetry, are rather dull and dreary, even in their brightest hours. How much more so when rain exhibits such devoted attention as that it has poured for the last twenty-four hours on this town, or to use the more gorgeous designation of its residents, this city of Buffalo, famous for FILLMORE, flour, and THE COMING FIGHT. In this last respect it takes its honors, strange to say, most coolly. Betting on the Benicia Boy is slack in her saloons, and MORRISSEY'S form is not half so eagerly discussed among the young Buffalos as COLSON'S, who with her warbling has been waking up the villages round here. A select circle of the fancy, including Messrs. HUGHES, COBURN, and some other strong backers of the Benicia, arrived last night, and may possibly stir up some tumult in the city's veins. At present things are tame. Buffalo has seen so many fights in her neighborhood that they have lost their freshness. She is probably used up, and thinks "there is nothing in it."

Elsewhere, in every city throughout the Union, this champion fight is looked to with a keenness of interest which it is the duty of a public journal to satisfy, though a prize-fight is not a pleasant thing to either behold or chronicle. Even considered zoologically, it seems a marvelously ridiculous thing that men should undergo the deprivation of their usual enjoyments and submit for months to the rigors of training in bringing their forms to the highest perfection for no other object than, when it has reached it, that the splendors of nature should in one-half hour be spoiled, slashed, squashed and shorn. The best that can be said for it (and it is a good say) is, that as that good time, the coming of which VIRGIL so beautifully predicted such a long time ago,

"Scilicet ac tempus beniet, &c.,"

in which men were one and all to lay down the sword and take up the plowshare, and strife was to be no more, has not yet, unfortunately, arrived, and men, like dogs, will still bark and bite. Boxing is the noblest and manliest art of defence, and has been adopted by the noblest and manliest races. It not only encourages the physical development of a people, but it banishes the knife. A manly mode of fighting begets a manly mode of mind. Where boxing flourishes, the dagger dies. Thus, while in Italy, and other emasculated countries, the stiletto is the weapon, the fist is the good old English mode of fight, which has had the glorious effect of rendering the people free from the stain of the knife, and begot that pluck and vigor which has carried their victories into so many fields, from Agincourt to the Alma. It is chiefly on this account that the art of self-defence has always been encouraged by the governing classes in England. Not to mention those later times, familiar to all, in which BYRON writes from the Albany: "I sparred, to-day, for an hour, with [then] young WALLACK," the fights at FIGG'S, the great father of boxing, so far back as 1694, were always attended by crowds of the young nobles of England. As a slight specimen of the courtesies of war in those times, I annex one of the challenges flung at this great FIGG, for which I am indebted to the eccentric collection of that distinguished antiquary, Mr. T. PLACIDE. It will be seen that the same spirit of fight ran, even at that early day, in that Hibernian blood which bounds in the veins of Messrs. HEENAN and MORRISSEY: "Whereas, I, FELIX O'BRIEN, butcher from Dublin, and champion of Ireland, having, in several engagements with the most celebrated masters, given such signal proof of my powers as obliged them to confess me their superior, (particularly seven battles with the famous MATT. PARKER,) but the fame of the heroic Mr. FIGG, having spread itself universally, styling him the inimitable, the Roman Scipio, Achilles, and such like great characters, as has served rather to spirit me up with an emulation of his performances than to prepossess me with any dread of encountering this mighty hero. For which reason, and through the instigation of many noble people, I have been prevailed on to come over to lower the pride of this hitherto unequaled English champion, and I don't doubt but with the skill and cunning of ULYSSES to find out his Achillican part and touch him so to the quick as shall baffle his abettors and give an entire satisfaction to all spectators." To which Mr. FIGG replies, in a similar classical style, entirely unknown to the fancy of our day. Though highly accomplished gentlemen, doubtless, we much question if Messrs. HEENAN and MORRISSEY know who Achilles was. The ring in these days did not encircle men alone. Women had their rights and the privilege of flinging down the glove, as the following extract evinces:

"In Islington Road, on Monday, the 23d of this instant November, such of the nobility, gentry, &c., as shall be pleased to honor same with their appearance, will be diverted in a most extraordinary manner with the completest trial of skill in the science of defence that has been seen in the memory of man, by the 4 following combatants, who are not to be paralleled in Europe, &c.

I, FELIX MAGUIRE, first master of the fist in the Kingdom of Ireland, tutor to the noted Mr. HOLMES, who has fought the celebrated Mr. FIGG this season with general applause, the last of which battles I was engaged with him myself, whereas I hit the said Mr. FIGG on the belly and gave him other convincing proof of my judgment therein, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, when, contrary to all expectation, Mrs. STOKES, styled the invincible, matchless, unconquerable city championess, took on her to condemn the method of Mr. HOLMES' displaying his skill before a grand appearance assembled, which, with regret, I was obliged to hear; and in regard, though said gentlemen was my pupil, I so far resent it that I hereby invite Mr. JAMES STOKES, together with the said ELIZABETH, his wife, at their own seat of valor, and at the time appointed, to face and fight me and a woman I have trained up to the science from her infancy, one of my own country, and who I doubt not will as far exceed Mrs. STOKES as she is said to have done those she has hitherto been concerned with. As for my part, Mr. STOKES may expect I shall act in the most offensive manner I can, and that the last drop of my blood shall be spent in vindication of the honor of my country, than which nothing is dearer to his humble servant.

I, JAMES STOKES, citizen and Shagreen case maker of London, in conjunction with ELIZABETH, my wife, will not fail gratifying the request of our formidable inviters on the account of Mr. MCGUIRE, who we know to be a person of good conduct and character as ever visited these realms, in his capacity being proved, he has taken such pains to train up a woman worthy my wife's engaging. It is what we have often wished, as her bravery will shine with greater lustre in conquest over so fine a female, and will transmit her name to latest posterity, which has been already the admiration of both sexes, and gives me new life on every fresh occasion, as Mr. MCGUIRE shall find on this, when I am resolved so to demean myself that the astonished audience will say,

LONDON.

Prospects of Party—The Deeds of Lord Derby—Coming Issues—Cost of a Seat in Parliament—Character of the House of Commons The Presentation of the Sheriffs of Middlesex—The Streets of London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

As the season of sport wears away, the signs of returning activity show themselves in the world of politics. The birds are getting wild on the wing, and the Nimrods, noble and honorable, are beginning to think of other game, and to prepare for a possible *battue* of constituencies in the coming Spring. For everything indicates the probability that a much more serious and better-organized opposition will be offered to the Derby Government in the next session than has yet been arrayed against it. The French invasion mania is fast subsiding; the Chinese war has been happily brought to an end; the India troubles are so far appeased as to justify the general confidence of the British public in the speedy restoration of order and of English authority throughout the Peninsula. Add to this the extremely satisfactory state of the revenue, as testified to by the Michaelmas accounts just published, and you will see that John Bull is in that state of positive and prospective prosperity in which he is peculiarly disposed to find fault with himself and his lot, and to fall foul of those who are managing his affairs. Of course the Tories will make the best for themselves of the smiling aspect of matters and things in general. *Sic vos non vobis* might be the eternal complaint of the Outs whenever the Ins chance upon a vein of national good luck—for no past Government ever receives the least share of credit, either from its antagonists or from the body of the public, for the successes which may have been sown by itself only to be reaped by its rivals. Lord DERBY will wear the honors of the settlement of the Cagliari case in Italy, of the pacification of India, of the Chinese triumph, of the arrangement of the Principalities and of the explanations on the question of the Right of Search. To him too, proudest of the peers and chief of the Conservatives, Chartism will hold itself indebted for the abolition of the Property Qualification in the election of members of Parliament, and Republicanism make its bow for the suppression of the "State Services" in the ritual of the Church. And I need not say that Mr. DISRAELI will hold up the increase of $400,000 on the revenue from stamps as an indication of his own profound genius for practical finance. But there will be no lack of voices, in and out of Parliament, to echo the cool reflection with which the *Times* this morning dismisses the brilliant budget of the year, "that Free Trade, gold colonies, emigration and education are making the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer easier every year."

Upon two subjects in particular, the actual Administration will be driven into taking up a definite position, which must endanger its existence. These are the Church question, and the question of Reform. The extent and seriousness of the hostile feeling engendered by the excesses and follies of certain classes in the Established Church, are not generally appreciated at their full value. Such symptoms as the applause which greeted Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY'S suggestion, made before his constituents in the West, that the Bishops were a bench of old women, who ought to be curtailed of their political influence; or as the omission by the Oxfordshire farmers of all mention of the Church from the regular sentiments given at their County Agricultural Dinner, are not to be disregarded. Nor will the popular feeling toward the Church be improved by the exhibition which some of the dignitaries of the Establishment have been making, during the recess, at Carlisle and elsewhere, of a disposition to exalt still higher than now it rises, the Episcopal dignity and influence. In the matter of parliamentary representation, the call for reform will be quite as peremptory, and quite as hard to be answered by the Derby Government, unless Lord STANLEY or Mr. DISRAELI should suddenly assume the *rôle* marked out for them by certain of their more suspicious enemies, and throw themselves into the van of a Radical Revolution with a war cry of "Death to the demagogues, the flunkies and the hereditary solons." It is, at least, well understood that in the event of a serious defeat Lord DERBY will unquestionably "go to the country" and try the value of that new and ingenious provision by which representation and cab hire are legally linked together. All over the country, therefore, the local committees of the two great parties are just now devoting themselves assiduously to the correction and revision of the "Registration Lists" of the qualified voters. The Liberals and the Conservatives are vieing with each other in their attentions to the sovereign people. Every qualified voter is receiving the most explicit letters setting forth the necessary steps to be taken in order to preserve to him for the coming year, his inestimable privileges, and offering, on the part of one or another "Committee," to defray all expenses connected with the due registration of his name and qualification. Legal gentlemen, entitled "Revising Barristers," sit in the different counties to preside over the settlement of the voting lists; and the proceedings in their courts are highly curious, and illustrative of the working of the English representative system. When the list for the parish of the Savoy, in Middlesex, (a parish of Westminster immediately contiguous to the boundaries of London proper,) was last week presented, it was found to consist of but one name—that of the Rector of the parish—while the expenses incident to the publication amounted to £5 2s. 10d., or about $25! Mr. SHADWELL, the Revising Barrister, not unreasonably suggested that the expense might fairly enough be borne by the Rector himself, in consideration of his distinguished position as absolute lord of the franchise in his own parish! Ultimately, I suppose, this, like most of the other expenses connected with representation in England, is borne by one of the fortunate gentlemen who sit for Middlesex among Her Majesty's faithful Commons. It is, indeed, no slight matter, this of fighting one's way up to the unpaid seats of the English Parliament. Mr. THACKERAY, for instance, told me that his unsuccessful contest for the comparatively small borough of Oxford cost him over £1,000 sterling, one item of which—for the hire of "cabs and flys"—amounted to £175, or nearly $900. The county contests are, of course, much more costly. One friend of mine who stood twice in succession for a county representation, losing the first and winning the second contest, spent upon the two more than £12,900, or $60,000. The first impulse of an American is, of course, to exclaim against such a system as a practical surrender of the Government of the country into the hands of the opulent alone; but, if we will consider for a moment what the actual working in our own country of a diametrically opposite system has been, we may be led to reflect that possibly the English practice may have certain results of good worth consideration. For while we need not fear to accept Colonel BERKELEY'S panegyric upon our Presidents as compared with the hereditary princes of Europe, I should be extremely loth to put any recent House of Representatives by the side of the actual Parliament of Great Britain, for a comparison between the respective members for character, intelligence and general fitness for the legislative office. Certainly there is party spirit enough in England, and meanness enough of that meanness most mean, which party spirit is so free to breed; but, it cannot be denied that, on the whole, the English legislators take infinitely more pains than our Washington men do, to discharge their imperial duties. They reserve their caucuses for other walls than those of St. Stephen's. And now in the vacation you find them dispersed all over the land, meeting their constituents, to tell the story of the last session, or taking part in some one of the thousand assemblages which are taking place wherever a town-hall can be found, or a man of science lives. Peers and commoners vie with each other in their zeal for popularity. Literary Institutes, Mechanics' Libraries, Scientific Asssociations, Agricultural Societies, all are edified by the presence and the voice of all or'a dozen of the law-makers of England, and a practical "communion of classes" is going on which cannot fail to do infinite good in a hundred different ways.

This is a purely modern aspect of English life. In curious contrast with it was the mediæval spectacle which the worthy citizens of London yesterday afforded to the metropolis. About 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, the traffic of the Strand was suddenly divided by a gorgeous train of gingerbread carriages all ablaze with scarlet and gold, and pompous with footmen of preternatural splendor, which came thronging up from the Mansion House to Westminster, to present to her Majesty in the West the two Sheriffs just chosen in the East by her livery of London. At Temple Bar, the Municipal Police had handed over their precious convoy to the care of the Metropolitan, whose rule commences, as you know at that venerable boundary. When the procession reached Westminster Hall, a flight of gay old gentlemen—respectable fathers of families—emerged from the vehicles, and paraded up the hall to the Court of Exchequer in a flutter of scarlet velvet and violet silk. At the bar of the Court there was much bowing of wigged pates, much swaying about of gold-headed sticks, and rattling of golden chains, which all at last culminated in three solemn reverences, made by the new Lord Mayor of London and the two Sheriffs of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, in his turn, dipped low his learned brows, and then putting on his hat as "disfiguring or presenting" the Queen, graciously condescended to approve the choice of Sheriffs made by the lieges of the city. This was, of course, a great relief to the feelings of the said Sheriffs and of their anxious fellow-citizens, who were further delectated by being allowed to do homage and service for certain properties which they hold of her Majesty's Crown—in form and manner following:

Then Alderman CARTER, the senior Alderman below the Chair, took two sticks from a bundle lying before him on the table, one of which he cut with a hatchet, and the other with a bill-hook.

The Crier of the Court then made a second proclamation as follows: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, come forth and do your service."

Then the same Alderman counted some horse-shoes lying before him, and was questioned by the Queen's Remembrancer thus:

REMEMBRANCER—How many have you?
ALDERMAN—Six shoes.
Then the Alderman counted the nails.
REMEMBRANCER—How many have you?
ALDERMAN—Sixty-one.
REMEMBRANCER—That is a good number.

The Recorder then invited the Chief Baron to dine with the Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs bowed again as on entering the Court, the hats were lifted as before, and the procession, quitting the Court, returned to the city.

Very preposterous all this, no doubt, but also very quaint and entertaining to the stranger in the land who cannot but rejoice that London, vast and busy and progressive as it is, still has so many features of the olden time to show. Nor does this particular feature happen to do any particular wrong to any man or body of men—the grave old merchants, no doubt, rejoicing to look for half a day and an evening like the three wise men of the East, and the vagrant population of the metropolis vastly enjoying the mingled brilliancy and absurdity of the whole thing. As much cannot perhaps be said for the venerable "street cries" which still echo through London. In the last half hour, besides three several organ-men, the square beneath my window has been visited by an ambulatory Punch and Judy, squeaking and crying after the most approved old fashion, by an old clothes-man, with a chronic cold in the head as old as the Exodus—and by a peregrinating patentee who walks about with a small wooden mouse-trap in each hand which he claps together as a Chinese beggar does his bamboos, accompanying this rather monotonous music with a more monotonous cry of "Rats, rats, are you ready? Rats, rats, are you ready?" and at this moment a ballad-singer is reciting, to a very exhilarating tune, the history of a fashionable young lady, of whom he avers that

"Full twenty thousand sold-a-yers
Stood under her hooped petticoat!"

which intensely facetious conception quite upsets all the chamber and nurserymaids on the pavement about him. And now comes the newsboys, with "Details of American news, and sale of *Toxopholite* by Lord DERBY to Lord GLASGOW for 3,000 guineas." So the leaders of the *Times* have not quite lost their effect, you see, and the Premier has made up his mind to part with his magnificent pet. It is a little astonishing, though, is it not, that he should have consented to transfer his noble horse to a young peer who is "not in society?" For you cannot have forgotten that the *Herald* informed the world that the Countess Dowager of GLASGOW'S presence at Mr. PEABODY'S dinner proved her to be "not much of a Countess." H.

GERMANY.

Swiss Scenery—Local Rivalry in the Picturesque — The Facilities of Travel—Brother Jonathan Averse to Climbing—Characteristics of the Alpine Landscape—The Bristed and Galifet Affair—Fleischmann and the Bonaparte — New Movement in Politics—A Railroad Martyr.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STUTTGART, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

There is as much rivalry, you must be aware, among landscapes as among ladies, and one can never praise the beauty of any particularly lovely region, in the presence of a mixed company, without finding himself suddenly caught up by some loyal worshiper of another and a superior scene. This experience is nowhere so common as in Switzerland, where the lakes, the valleys and the mountains seem to have made their *débuts* in pairs, and where the partisans of this or that marvel of nature exhibit a warmth of passion proportioned to the sublimity of the objects by which it is inspired. The grandeurs of the Lake of the Four Cantons, for instance, can never be alluded to without evoking a hymn in honor of the beauties of Lake Leman. The panorama of the Rigi is sure to bring down upon those who praise it a fiery indication of the superior scope and nobility of the view from the Gäbris or the Röthe. Gründelwald is balanced by Lauterbrunnen; the Gemmi by the Grimsel; the Splügen rises up over against the Simplon, and the Eggischhorners look down upon the Eigerites. Attribute, then, to my ready adoption of all venerable customs this present letter. For I happened at Interlachen to cross the path of one of your correspondents on his way to Chamounix; and as I presume he has been favoring you with some Coleridgean observations on that sufficiently celebrated and certainly respectable valley, I cannot forbear reminding you that in all essentially Alpine characteristics Chamounix is altogether inferior to Zermatt, and Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa. I need not add that my trip has led me this Summer in the direction of the more praiseworthy scenes. And as the Valley of Zermatt is altogether inaccessible by wheeled vehicles, I wish I could say that I had found it filled with our fellow-countrymen. Such, however, was not the case. We Americans on our travels are, as a body, the most luxurious of pilgrims. We frequrnt the great towns and the highways, eschew all superfluous up-hill work, take to quadrupeds when wheels fail us, and are rarely to be met with among the "eternal snows." At the great Swiss centres we bear no slight proportion of the tax which the Confederation yearly imposes upon sight-seeing mankind. At Vevay and Geneva, Lucerne and Interlachen, John Bull is elbowed by his cousin, but as a general rule, Jonathan drops off when the climbing begins. This is much to be lamented, certainly, for although the the climbing of mountains in foreign parts can hardly be considered the chief end of man, yet there can be no doubt that hard work of the muscular sort, taken in moderation, as play, and for the mere love of it, does a deal of good both to body and soul, and would prove the best possible panacea for half the diseases, physical and mental, to which our American humanity is liable. I do not pretend, you will observe, to be above the need of this sermon of mine myself, for my practice is not altogether parallel with my preaching; but I have mended my ways, somewhat, during the past month, and with such positive results of good, that I could find it in my heart to dilate far more extensively than I propose now to do upon the fruitful theme. Nor could a better head-quarters of mountain-walking than Zermatt be asked for. It lies at the top of the Valley of the Visp, at a distance of about twenty-five miles of up-hill walking, off the high road of the Simplon, and in the very heart of the magnificent chain of Monte Rosa. The actual height of the village itself, above the sea level, is about 5,500 feet, and you rise about 3,000 feet in coming up to it from the town of Visp. At Zermatt two hotels are now apen, at either of which one fares a great deal better than is to be expected or even desired by reasonable mortals in a place to which everybody must come and everything be brought, after the fashion of two centuries ago. Directly over the village rises the Riffelberg, on which, after another climb of about two hours and a half, you find a small mountain inn, good beds, and the proximate certainty of illimitable glacier-walking and cliff-scrambling. For this is the point from which you may climb in seven or eight hours (if you have faith in yourself and in your knees) to the top of Monte Rosa—a pull which quite puts to shame the conventional facility of the ascent of Mont Blanc—or attack the Adler Pass, the loftiest in Europe, where, at a height of some 12,000 feet, you push the eagles as it were from the rock ledges, in order to get a peep at Lombardy and the land of the Po beneath—or stroll to the Gornagrat for such a view of glacier-splendors as can only be paralleled among the "flues and floes" of the Arctic regions. The Mer-de-Glace of Chamany would literally be like an island in the centre of the vast Gorner-Gletcher, which, with its enormous dependencies, sweeps from Monte Rosa to the Mischäbel-horn on the one side and to the gigantic Matter-horn on the other, a realm of ice larger than many a State of Germany. But the Riffel is not the only, nor in my thought, the finest observatory of this magnificent valley. The Hörnli-berg rises to an equal height with the Riffel on the western side of the valley, and brings you to the base of the Matter-horn—that most impressive of mountains—whose peak of impending granite has thus far defied the attempts of all climbing things, whether quadruped or biped, native or foreign, to scale its stupendous steeps. We went with the best guide in the place to the point from which he thought he had once caught a glimpse of a possible path up this mountain. This was a ledge of rock just below the base of the great leaning Pyramid which crowns the mighty mass. But the said leaning Pyramid seemed quite as high as ever when looked up to from this ledge itself about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the "possible path" resolved itself into a species of fly-stepping not to be attempted without wings, and those good of their kind. A foolish French engineer came to Zermatt too while I was there, to make surveys of the Matter-horn, with the view of blasting and grading a road up its sides, for which enterprise he found peculiar facilities in the fact that the Matter-horn only among the giants of the Alps is generally free, in consequence of its peculiar shape, from the masses of snow which rest almost unmelting and always replenished, upon the brows of its peers. Three years ago such a scheme might have found favor at the Bourse of Paris. But I fancy our "Crisis" and the "Credit Mobilier" between them have thrown some obstacles in the way of this aspiring Gaul, and I shall expect to see the stock of the "Matter-horn Road Company" quoted at par in Paris just about the time when M. FELIX BELLY'S Inter-Oceanic Canal shall be "opened to the world," or the first batch of Cockneys be winched up the spiral tunnel which a Sardinian of genius is so anxious to bore in a vertical direction from the top to the bottom of Mont Blanc! Meanwhile, it is a comfort to think that there is at least one Alp which nobody is likely to climb for an indefinite time to come. For men become Cockneys in climbing as in everything else, and acquire a dreadful kind of cant about ascensions and views which is inexpressibly disgusting. This year the wonderful snow-falls have made the work of the climbers, however, no sinecure. Out of five gentlemen who reached the top of Monte Rosa during my sojourn at Zermatt, two came down quite disabled—one with his feet frozen, and the other half blind. Of course the five were Britons. Yet I ought to say that one of the earliest names on the "Strangers' Book" at the Mont Ceroni Hotel is that of an American, and though I believe none of our people have yet reached the summit of Monte Rosa herself, I found record of a respectable number of tolerable ascents made by adventurous Yankees during the last few years. For Zermatt is, comparatively speaking, a "new" place. CALAME, the painter of Geneva, first made it much known. I think, about 1840, and TOPFFER gave a charming account of it in his delightful *Voyages en Zig-zag* about three years afterwards. The older of the two hotels dates from 1852, the more recent from 1853. In that year the number of American visiters to Zermatt is registered at *twenty* against *two hundred and thirty-nine* English. In the present year I should say the proportion against us has been still more considerable. At the Mount Ceroni I found only seven names registered against the letters "U. S. A.," in which our countrymen delight. And of these seven four were New-Yorkers. Our State indeed preponderated everywhere in Europe during the present season, as you will infer from the list which I send you of names registered at the various hotels through which I have passed in coming from Interlachen to Germany. To New-York also belongs the chief American excitement of the season, which was the talk of Baden-Baden when I flitted through that cheerful and virtuous town. Of course your Paris correspondent will have kept you duly informed of the particulars of Mr. BRISTED'S duel with M. GALIFET, which ended happily enough in a little dinner at Strasburg—but I can hardly expect Paris to do as much justice to our countryman in the affair as Baden, which is a neutral party. Mr. BRISTED'S personal criticisms upon M. GALIFET, published in *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, *apropos* of the duel in which a certain young Neapolitan noble was last Winter killed by a Frenchman, I well recollect. They were certainly rather strong and quite uncalled for—but the circumstances in which M. GALIFET sought redress for the wrong then done him, go far to justify the substance of Mr. BRISTED'S letter, which maintained, if I remember rightly, that there was growing up in France a disposition to *create* duels, and to exasperate every difference, however light, between gentlemen, into the occasion for a rencontre—a disposition, in short, to revive the brutal system which flourished in France under the First Empire, and still more luxuriantly under FRANCIS THE FIRST, of "gallant memory." For, instead of addressing Mr. BRISTED by letter in the first instance, or through the intervention of a friend, M. GALIFET, I understand, presented himself at the gates of the pretty *chateau* which our countryman occupies near Baden-Baden, and met the owner on his return from a walk with a point blank presentation of the offending article, and a peremptory demand for avowals, retractions and apologies. Now, the only conceivable object of this course must have been to irritate Mr. BRISTED into some step which should make all apologies and explanations impossible, and such was, in fact, its result. M. GALIFET got his duel, was shot at, returned the favor, and then, through his seconds, was put back—where a more temperate and high-spirited course would have put him at the first—in a position to explain his grievances, and to accept a proper atonement for the same. Nothing, in short, could more brilliantly illustrate the horrible absurdity of "explanatory duels" than this whole case. But, as an exposition of the style of the actual *régime* in France, it is still more worthy of notice, and in this aspect it acquires a new value from the commentary afforded by the correspondence of the Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE with General DE FLEISCHMANN, on the subject of certain "imputations" upon the historical character of Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, his father, contained in a book just *edited*, not *composed*, by the General. The book in question is a volume of the memoirs of Count MIOT, whose daughter General DE FLEISCHMANN married, and who was Governor of Corsica in the time of the first NAPOLEON. The Count relates a conversation of his own with JOSEPH BONAPARTE, in which the latter gave him an insight into the views entertained by NAPOLEON with regard to his brother LUCIEN. On reading this attack upon his father's memory, Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON sits down, and addresses to the General DE FLEISCHMANN, not a letter of inquiry and remonstrance, couched in courteous language, but a violent and vehement denunciation of the Count DE MIOT, with a final suggestion to the General himself of swords and coffee! The General, who is an aged officer in the immediate service of the King of Wurtenberg, replied in the calmest and most high-bred tone to this extremely vulgar and insoolent epistle, but could not refrain, as an old warrior, from intimating that if the Prince were resolved to be deaf to reason, he might count confidently upon receiving arguments more appropriate to his condition and his character. Whereupon the Prince, *sending the whole correspondence to the London Times as an advertisement*, valiantly and sensibly declines any explanation, but would be charmed to fight General FLEISCHMANN'S son! The end of all this uproarious and indecent conduct is not yet, and it is not, perhaps, unchristian to indulge a wish that the young DE FLEISCHMANN may have an opportunity of meting out to this Imperial Tybalt his just deserts. But what are we to think of a Government which allows such scandals to be perpetrated by a near kinsman of the Sovereign, and in the open light of day? There is nothing, even in the shameful history of our own municipal riots and public disorders, of so dark augury, it seems to me, for the social order as frowns upon the future of France from this unchecked license of brutality and bluster, under the immediate shadow of the Supreme authority of the State. The French Press, of course, is silent upon the subject, but we may be sure that the civilized intellect of France is taking account of all these things, while the Prefects are prating about "the salvation of society," and the ignorant priesthood are swinging their censers and jingling their offertories before the "modern Augustus." In Switzerland and Germany the actual state of France is freely commented upon with a singular unanimity of condemnation, distrust and contempt. The next-door neighbors of the "Empire of Peace" appear to be most oddly skeptical in regard to that wonderful institution. They hang up the portrait of NAPOLEON III here in the hotel Marquardt with his brothers of Wurtemberg and Russia, and they do full justice to his ability and his intentions, but these good people of the Rhine and the Danube have long memories, and they know that France is never so dangerous as when the padlock is on her lips. They will not contest the point with you if you quote Frenchmen to prove that France is unfit for freedom, but they point to the fall of the old monarchy, of NAPOLEON, of CHARLES X, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, and ask whether it is safe to conclude therefrom that France is fit for slavery. Nor is their interest in the answer to this question diminished by the present state of their own affairs. All over Germany the need of a new political organization is making itself felt with yearly-increasing power. The demise of a second German crown into the hands of a Regent does not mend matters much. The mistakes of 1848 have not been thrown away upon a people who are becoming more and more practical as they have a larger intercourse with the busy life of modern times, and the dream of a United Germany is fast ceasing to be a dream. The next European convulsion will mediatize more German princes than the Congress of Vienna.

In Switzerland just now, material interests absorb all the attention of the people. They have completely netted the Confederation with telegraphic wires, and they are building and boring in every direction now for the great railway system which is to unite them with the east and the west, the north and the south of Europe. Of course they are fighting savagely over the arrangement of this system, and the canal question never shook New-York more thoroughly to the centre than does the railway war the land of TELL. It has just unmade one President and made another. Mr. FREY-HEROSE, who has just lost his election, being londly lamented over by the Schaffhausen journals as the "*illustrious martyr of the East and Western line.*" I don't think the wildest political imagination ever soared higher than this in Tammany itself. A railway "martyr" is indeed a new creation. The said East and Western line, be it known, is the opposition line to the Central of Switzerland Railway, now far advanced towards completion, but both lines are really needed for the full development of Swiss traffic, and will no doubt be eventually built. Within the last four years seven of the chief centres of Swiss trade and travel have been connected by railway: Basle, Schaffhausen and Constance in the North, St. Galé, Zurich and Coris in the East, Berne and Lucerne in the mid land region. Another year will connect Berne continuously with Geneva and Lausanne. By Basle, Switzerland is now linked in an unbroken chain of railway and steamer with Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Hamburg and Berlin. By Constance, she is bound as closely to Stuttgart, Munich and Central Germany, while three several western lines connect her with the South and centre of France, and so with the Mediterranean. It was a novel sensation to meet at Lausanne two Spanish gentlemen who had come from Barcelona direct and all the way by steam. Throughout Switzerland everything betokens a great and general activity in the people. Locle, Neuchatel and in particular Chaux-de-Fond, the great seats of the watch manufacture, look as new and brisk and busy as the best towns in England or America, and even the sad, desolated, *crétinesque* Valais shows signs of great life since I last traversed its picturesque valley some eight years ago. The lead factories of the Dalaschlund, and the iron works of the Hötschthal are both in busy operation, and the railway surveys have been made for a line from Martigny to the foot of the Simplon Pass, which I should say can hardly fail to be an extremely profitable undertaking, did I not fear to wound the susceptibilities of your readers by using the word "profitable" in connection with railways. At any rate, however, I must say a word for the Swiss constructors, who certainly do their work admirably. The central line from Basle to Berne, for instance, is capitally laid through a sufficiently difficult country, with few extravagant curves and fewer inclines,—the trains run smoothly, and the carriages are models of comfort and convenience. They are built upon the same plan with our own, or rather our plan as modified by the Austrians, and are, I think a decided improvement upon our cars. Each compartment will carry from twelve to eighteen or twenty persons, the cars being divided by partitions, with doors so as to escape the nuisance of those long draughts of air, smoke and dust, which are the greatest drawbacks upon the comfort of our cars, while they avoid the absurdity and worse than absurdity of the English system, which isolates each particular carriage from all practical connection with the rest of the train. It is amazing that our British cousins, with the examples of America, Austria, Russia and Switzerland before their eyes, will still persist in building carriages which expose their inmates to all sorts of unnecessary perils and discomforts. Even the French and Germans, who have not fully profited by our system, manage matters better than the English, for they have established a sort of platform running alongside the carriages, by which the guard passes from one end to the other of the train with perfect ease, though not, of course, with perfect security.

To pass from the close, dusty, isolated, low-roofed English railway carriage, of the first class, to the elegant, roomy, well-connected, well-ventilated first-class carriages of the Continent, or even to the neat, comfortable, safe and tasteful second-class cars of Switzerland, is like stepping from the deck of a Dutch lugger on to that of a Peninsular or Transatlantic steamer. H.

UTAH.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

THE TERRITORY QUIET.

Departure of Judge Eckels—Tender of a Complimentary Dinner—Army Intelligence—An Amusing Trial—A Phase of Mormonism—The Indian Outrages—Immorality—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

Chief Justice ECKELS, who has, by the determined and independent position which he has taken and maintained in regard to the affairs of this Territory, earned the regard and respect of every good citizen of the Territory, left this city on Wedeesday last for the States, on a leave of absence, for three months. He travels in a private conveyance, and it will, therefore, take him about forty days to reach the frontier. Before leaving, he was tendered a public dinner by his friends and supporters in this city, which he, however, declined. The following is the correspondence containing the invitation and the reply:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Sept. 11, 1858.

Hon. D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have heard that you are about to leave the Territory on a journey to the States, whither you are called by business. While they envy you the satisfaction which you will feel in rejoining your family and friends in a moral and civilized community, they regret that your services will be withdrawn from the Territory during the coming Winter. That regret, however, is lessened by their belief that your presence at Washington will do much to remove misapprehensions which seem to prevail there, and to cause measures to be taken for the better security of the persons and property of loyal citizens of the United States who are resident in this community.

They will be gratified to have an opportunity before you leave to express to you their sentiments of personal regard, and, accordingly, they request that you will favor them with your presence at a dinner in this city on whatever day during the coming week you may be pleased to designate.

JOHN HARTNETT,	GARLAND HURT,
CHAS. E. SINCLAIR,	C. MAURICE SMITH,
A. G. BROWNE, Jr.,	PETER K. DOTSON,
SAMUEL A. GILBERT,	ABEL GILBERT,
THOS. S. WILLIAMS,	DAVID A. BURR,
C. L. CRAIG,	WILLIAM GERRISH,
JOHN D. RADFORD,	H. F. MORRELL,
W. J. MCCORMICK,	R. H. DYER,
CHAS MOGO,	L. M. STEWART,
KIRK ANDERSON,	EDWARD BURR,
F. H. BURR,	A. B. MILLER,
R. HEREFORD,	C. A. PERRY,
JOHN W. POWELL,	WILLIAM SLOAN,
H. CABOT,	E. H. PERRY,
B. F. FICKLIN,	JACOB FORNEY,
JOHN B. COOPER,	A. V. BROOKIE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 11th, requesting me to meet you at a dinner before my departure from the Territory. I thank you for the expressions of kind feeling which accompanied the invitation, and shall welcome as cordially as yourselves every opportunity for the expression of our mutual regard. The social relations into which we have been forced by the events of the last twelve months, are such that it is impossible that we should not have formed close friendships, which will be more durable than the state of affairs in which they had their origin.

But my arrangements have been made for starting on the 15th, and that fact alone would prevent an acceptance, were there not other reasons to induce me to decline an invitation to any gathering involving publicity.

In the assurance and desire of rejoining you after a brief interval,

I am, with great regard,
Yours Respectfully,
D. R. ECKELS.

To Dr. GARLAND HURT, JOHN HARTNETT, Esq., the Hon. CHAS. E. SINCLAIR, CHAS. MAURICE SMITH, Esq., and others.

All the Government Officers in the City—except the Governor to whom we understand it was not presented—signed the invitation, as well as all the principal business men of the City.

Seven companies of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. MORRISON and Major LYNDE, passed through this city on Tuesday last, with colors flying and the band playing national airs. They presented a very fine and imposing appearance, as they proudly marched through our streets. There was nothing fancy about them, but as they passed along in their traveling uniform of blue pants and blue-and-white woolen overshirts, covered and begrimed with dust, they looked almost invincible. They were accompanied by the Corps of Topographical Engineers, under Captain SIMPSON. There are attached to this corps two experienced photographers, Messrs. MILLS and YAGIELLO, with apparatus complete for taking views of the scenery, &c., along the route. They have, we understand, secured some very fine pictures on the road between here and the frontier.

An amusing trial took place last week, before his Honor Judge SINCLAIR, of this District, upon the application of a Mormon named ALMEIRON GROW, for the possession of his little daughter, about thirteen years of age, who was bound out by the Probate Court during her father's absence.

During the trial, it was proven that the man was deranged and unfit to be the guardian of his own child, but it was also proven that after he had attempted to have improper connection with his own child, instead of punishing him for the abominable crime with which they charged him, they appointed him Territorial Prosecuting Attorney for the Southern District of the Territory, and afterwards sent him on a mission to preach Mormonism in England.

He is the same man who was arrested and confined for a short time by the army, whilst on its march to Fort Bridger last Fall, having been taken on the road walking across the Plains, on his return from his mission. He pretended, before this trial, to be an apostate, and stated that he wished his child to take with him to California, but from the following letter which he sent to BRIGHAM YOUNG, and which was produced as evidence during the trial, it would appear otherwise.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 9, 1858.

President YOUNG—DEAR SIR: Since my interview with you this morning I have procured a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of my little girl AMY. It will be served to-morrow morning by Marshal DOTSON. I feel impressed with the kindness and sympathy you showed me this morning, and on that account I now address you again. I do very much desire to avoid litigation, but my children I am determined to have custody of; I am not particular about taking them to California, if I could have my Priesthood restored and my children with permission to marry, I would be willing to go to Fillmore and reside and try it once more with the people. I will say to you that while in California I did some work. I made an appointment on Putah Creek, about 16 miles from Sacramento, and delivered an address to the people upon Mormonism, preached the first principles of the Gospel, urged an entire consecration of property and life to the Church; after the meeting I baptized some fifteen persons and confirmed them members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Previously, however, I was rebaptized myself and ordained an Elder by Brother DOWELL, a returning missionary from the Sandwich Islands. I organized a branch there, appointed a President, and instructed them to come to Utah this Fall as soon as possible. I then requested Brother DOWELL and the brethren to relieve me and let me stand as I did before, which they did. I succeeded in reconciliating some family difficulties of long standing between parties whom I baptized, and feel that I did a good work.

I think I could live at Fillmore and support my family. If you think this suggestion merits any consideration from you, please let me know. I know that my heart is honest, but I am human and have my weaknesses, but cannot be forced not even into Celestial Glory, but would rather exercise my own free will. I want my priesthood, my children, and a wife, and would then be willing to sacrifice myself to serve you, if need be.

Most respectfully,
(Signed) ALMEIRON GROW.

This may undoubtedly be taken as a fair sample of Mormonism, in one of its phases,—but this does not suit BRIGHAM, as it sets forth certain conditions of obedience to his will, whilst he requires a perfect and implicit obedience.

The Court has, for the present, taken the child into its own custody.

As an example of how impartially "Gentiles" are treated here by the Mormon authorities, I will cite an instance which has recently occurred. As is usual in all cities, all persons engaged in selling liquors, &c., are required to obtain a license. Messrs. MOGO and WILLIAMS, "Gentiles," have built a large brewery between this city and Camp Floyd, which is now completed and in operation. Last week they applied to the authorities of this city for a license for the sale of their beer. This they were informed would be granted to them for the sum of $75 per month, while HEBER KIMBALL, in whose building the only public bar-room in the city is kept, pays for his license only $15 per month, and has the permission to sell any and all kinds of liquors.

By a city ordinance passed lately by the Common Council of the city, no merchant is allowed to sell liquor in less quantity than a gallon, and it is strictly forbidden that any shall be drank on the premises.

We are happy to be able to state that during the past week the city has been very quiet; we have not seen a single turbulent person, and have heard of no difficulties. The fatal affray of last week seems to have had a sobering influence upon a certain portion of the "Gentiles," who were disposed to be violent and noisy, and the Mormons cannot complain of any misconduct on the part of the Gentiles during the past week.

A report has reached us that a man and a boy froze to death during the storm of last week, near Fillmore (190 miles south of this city.) We are, however further informed that these persons lived near the scene of the massacre of the 109 emigrants on the southern road to California, and that they were on their way to this city, from whence they intended to go either to California or to the States; this we think furnishes a clue to their death and the manner in which it was brought about, more plausible than that they froze to death in a storm in the month of September, which, although it clothed the high mountain peaks with snow, was nothing more than a pleasant shower in this city, nearly 200 miles north of the place where it is reported they died.

The body of the boy, only, was found; that of the man, whose name was HOLDEN, has not been found, although we are positively informed that he froze to death.

A letter was received to-day by Gov. CUMMING, from the Bishop of Spanish Fork Settlement, stating that three Indians, on the 10th inst., committed a rape on a woman and her daughter, whilst they were out gleaning in a field near the town. Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent, to whose agency the Indians who committed this alleged outrage belong, was in this city at the time, but has started down to inquire into the circumstances, and, if the report be true, to arrest the offenders. The report, however, may be a ruse of the Mormons, to prevent the permanent establishment of the Indian Reserve on Spanish Fork, which has been inclosed and improved at great expense by Agent HURT.

As we foretold, the Mormons are endeavoring to make capital out of the disgraceful conduct of a few of the Gentiles who have been lately arriving in this city, and the Deseret *News* in its last number, published on Wednesday, the 15th inst., has become quite spicy over it; the following is its editorial on the subject:

"Since the introduction of civilization (!) within our borders, it is so singular and so new to us, especially to those who have been reared in the mountains, that it is a wonder that our citizens have not previously understood enough to petition to have an army sent here, and for the introduction of gamblers, w——e-masters, and every variety of rowdies, that we might not have been deemed so unfashionable, unpopular, and behind the times. But for the gratification of all lovers of modern civilization (!), we now enabled to chronicle evidences of its unquestioned progress in this far-off and hitherio benighted region.

For want of space we omit the details of rapidly-increasing profanity and drunkenness, of the progress of gambling, w——edoms, &c., and for the present merely note the fights as yet most prominent. A short time past two colored gentlemen quarreled in the streets; one was stabbed and the other shot dead by his antagonist. On the 9th inst., (a date, by the by, which was enlivened by five other fights between newly arrived citizens, LONGFORD M. PEEL and OLIVER H. RUCKER, from Fort Leavenworth, met and fought with pistols, in MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.'s store, PEEL killing RUCKER, and himself receiving three wounds from which it is not yet known whether he will recover.

As there is a fair prospect for a weekly crop of the thrilling and exciting incidents so common in the world, it is but fair to presume that news from this isolated portion of our country will no longer be quoted as 'unimportant.'"

If drunkenness, profanity and vice are becoming too frequent occurrences in this city, why do not the police attempt to quell it; where are those valiant policemen who, when there was but twenty "Gentiles" in the City, would follow them through the streets, would walk without warning into their private assemblies, in the hope of finding something going on which would give them some shadow of an excuse for vilifying their characters; who would bravely arrest some poor teamster who, in a fit of illtemper, would allow some stray oath to fall from his lips? The laws of the Territory are very severe against gambling—let them be enforced if there are any gamblers to be found in the city. The punishment of adultery is death in this Territory. If, then, it is known that there are adulterers there, let them be punished. If there are none, then let this ranting be hushed.

Again, in the same column, we find the following editorial in regard to the mails, intended to cast an imputation upon all connected with them:

"Through circumstances at present useless to mention, and conduct probably unknown to us, since June last but few letters have been received by persons holding important

decline of 1s. to-day, at which the market closes dull.

WHISKEY—Is in demand at 22½c., but is generally held at 23c., cash, ₩ gallon. No important sales transpired.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 160 tons Linseed Cake at 14s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 32s.; also, by steamer, 5 tons Lard at 30s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 30 tons Oil-Cake at 17s. 6d.; 5 tons Seed at 20s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; and 200 bales Pigs' Hair at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from Liverpool to Genoa, Cotton at 1 3-16c.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, same rate; one from New-Orleans to Cork for orders, ¾d. if to Liverpool, or 1⅛c. to Havre; four from Savannah to Liverpool, ¾d. and 13-32d.; one from Savannah to Hull, 13-32d.; another from Savannah, 13-32d. if to Liverpool, or 13-16c. to Havre; one from Charleston to Liverpool, ¾d.; one from Charleston, 13-32d. if to Liverpool, or ¾c. to Havre: one from Mobile to Liverpool, ¾d., or if to Havre 1c.; one, same voyage, supposed 7-16d.; a ship, 1,300 tons, to San Francisco, and ship *Aldanah*, to New-Orleans, on private terms; a Br. brig to Genoa, Flour, &c., $1 ₩ bbl.; a brig from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $22; one from Pensacola, and another from Wilmington to Havana, lumber, each, $10; a brig to St. Kitts, 55c. ₩ bbl., and back from Turk's Island, Salt 8½c.; three from Grand Turk to New-York, Salt, 8c. @8½c.; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and molasses, $3; one 230 tons, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia $2,500; one 234 tons, hence to Matanzas and back, $2,500 (vessel paying port charges;) a schooner from Wilmington to Demerara, lumber $13.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—BURTON'S THEATRE.

M. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that
MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
the most eminent American Prima Donna, will make her *début* since her
RETURN FROM EUROPE,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's grand opera
I PURITANI.

In making this announcement Mr. Strakosch begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that Mme. de Wilhorst is the only AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA who has made a successful *début* before the most fastidious and critical audience in the world, that of the THEATRE DES ITALIENS, PARIS.

With the prestige of that success, and with her voice and method much improved by the tuition of the best masters, Mme. de Wilhorst now returns to her native city, the public of which first cheered her onward to renewed exertions.

Mr. Strakosch assures the public that Madame de Wilhorst is now one of the very best singers either in Europe or America. She is withal a native New-Yorker, and is, therefore, entitled to the first claim upon the audience, provided her qualifications shall be found equal with her rivals.

Madame de WILHORST will be supported in the principal rôles by
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, JUNCA,
with
A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
and
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS.
Conductors.....M. STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.

The Chorus will not be so numerous as those announced by some other establishment, the dimensions and acoustic qualities of which demand a greater volume of sound than is required in Burton's Theatre; but it will be selected from the very best musicians in the City, and will be strong enough for those who prefer music to noise. ☞ Mr. Strakosch reluctantly refers to the recent publications in which his late opera season has been referred to as a species of senseless opposition. It is not the intention of Mr. Strakosch to "oppose" any one; he simply competes. He has had the honor to give a series of performances which had a brilliant success. He believes that it will be the opinion of all who are qualified to judge, that he has the best artists, and, generally, the best ensemble. Further, he does not recognize the principle that, as an American citizen, he is not entitled to pursue the business to which he has devoted his life, without interruption from any quarter. Certainly the divine right to perform Italian Opera does not rest in the hands of any single person or clique of persons. Mr. Strakosch claims simply that he has a right to give the Opera, and the public has an equal right to come or to stay away. That they have chosen the former alternative, Mr. Strakosch considers that his course has been indorsed by them. The applause bestowed upon
MADAME COLSON,
who has been pronounced one of the
BEST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,
and the favor with which the other principal artists of the company have been received, is the best index of the public feeling. Mr. Strakosch, therefore, takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his gratitude to the public for the many favors he has always met with at their hands, and he will be encouraged to still greater exertions to deserve it.

And, in conclusion, Mr. Strakosch would point out to the public, simply as a suggestion, that experience has proved that this country is equal to any emergency, whether in science or the mechanic arts; and now it is to be seen whether we cannot cultivate
OUR OWN PRIMA DONNA.

As a matter of fact it is absurd to go far away to find anything which is under your own eyes, and the manager has no doubt that
MADAME DE WILHORST
will be warmly received by her countrymen on Monday night.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Mr. STRACKOSCH has the honor to announce that
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
the greatest living American Prima Donna, will make her first appearance
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 18.
in Bellini's grand opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signori Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Conductors..MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Balcony, Parquet and Dress Circle, (including reserved seats,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.
The box offices will be opened daily at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre, BREUSING'S, No. 701; and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; in Wall-st. at SIBELL'S stationary store, No. 20, near Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Opera commences at 8.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
PARKER'S "IL CORSO."
Two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING THIS WEEK the following vocalists will be performed: "The Arab Brothers," Tenbrooke, Billy, The great BOB RIDLEY, Dance de Matelotte, or the Razor," Unsworth's Banjo Song, "The Retired Physician," &c. Doors open at ½ to 7; commence at ½ to 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.
Prof. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give one more SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
of interesting and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858.
The entertainments will consist of a great variety of experiments in Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry and Philosophy, experiments with the Compound Gyroscope, a Cast Iron will be suspended in the air untouched by any thing. Water will be lifted by Electric force. Water will be charged and discharged. The power of the Magnetic Needle pointing to the North explained. Proof that the earth is a magnet. Water will be decomposed and formed. A cannon will be loaded with water and fired off in ice. Powder will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with other instructive and pleasing experiments. A Dr. Gas-light Experiment will be introduced, and shown how the English proposed to blow up Sebastopol. Interesting experiments will be made with a GALVANOMETER. A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
and car attached, will be made.
Prof. B. endeavors to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience. At the close of the entertainment, Peal's great original painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained, which has been expressly engaged for this occasion.
Admission only 25 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI.
Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.
The Director has much pleasure in announcing that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will make her first appearance in America,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,

CARD.—The Director respectfully informs the public that in his contract with Mr. Lumley it is expressly stated Mlle. Piccolomini cannot appear in New-York on more than twelve nights, after which she will depart for the more important cities of the United States, and return in March to London, for the opening of the regular season of Her Majesty's Theatre. The opera selected for the debut of Mlle. Piccolomini will be
LA TRAVIATA,
for the production of which the most extensive preparations have been made.
The cast comprises
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
Signor STEFANI (his first appearance in that opera.)
Signor FLORENZA (his first appearance in America.)
THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS
will cont in
ONE HUNDRED SINGERS,
including sixty pupils of the gratuitous singing school of the Academy of Music, which has been established since the last three months, and has met with most gratifying success, upwards of three hundred pupils having availed themselves of the facilities placed within their reach.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering upwards of
SIXTY PROFESSORS.
It will be under the direction of
Signor MUZIO,
who will make, on this occasion, his first appearance in America.
During the ball scene the admired danseuse,
Senorita SOTO
will make her first appearance since her return from South America. She will be assisted by a Corps de Ballet of
TWENTY YOUNG LADIES,
THE MISE EN SCENE
will be on a grand scale. A magnificent new scene has been expressly painted for the first act, and many new and costly dresses, properties, chandeliers, &c., have been expressly procured for this occasion.
To afford sufficient time for arranging the decorations of the ball-room scene, the opera will be given in four acts instead of three.
INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.
Mr. ULLMAN begs to announce to the patrons of the Opera that during the recess several important alterations have been made in the interior arrangements of the Academy of Music. The first circle in particular has been completely remodeled; all the seats have been removed, and the entire area has been converted into
TWO ROWS OF NEAT PRIVATE BOXES.
The entire number of these private boxes, each of which holds four persons, is eighty—thirty-five of which are front boxes. Every box is so constructed that the spectator, wherever seated, can always obtain
A FULL VIEW OF THE STAGE.
Between each row of these boxes is a spacious passageway, so that access may be obtained to any part of the circle without inconvenience. In the opera houses of Italy and Paris this facility for interchange of visits between the habitué is considered one of the principal attractions and privileges in the world of fashion. This improvement, he is sure, will gratify the wishes of a large number of patrons, and to obtain which Mr. Ullman has been compelled to sacrifice several hundreds of good seats.
The lobbies and corridors have been handsomely covered with Brussels carpets, and filled with sofas, armchairs and divans, for promenade during the entire acts. Further, the interior flooring of the auditorium has been laid with matting, so as to deaden the sound of locomotion and impart to the house during the Winter months an air of luxurious comfort.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
The Director hopes that the public will immediately recognize that the most lavish expense has been incurred to make the *début* of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and the opening of the Winter season, one of extraordinary interest. Under these circumstances, he trusts that the scale of prices will meet with approbation.

Admission	$1
Reserved seats	2
Family circle..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre.....	25 cents.
Proscenium boxes (to hold eight persons)	$20
New private boxes (to hold four persons)	$10

THE FREE LIST RIGIDLY SUSPENDED
throughout the whole of the season.
ORDER OF THE SALE.
The sale of seats for the first night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will commence precisely at 9 A. M.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
At the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
The sale for the second night commences on Tuesday, and for the third night on Wednesday.
Purchasers will please remember that the number of seats have been nearly equally divided between the several ticket offices.
PRIVATE BOXES,
however, will be exclusively for sale at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Persons who have left orders for seats at the Academy are respectfully informed that they cannot be attended to, as, in justice to the public, an equal chance has to be given to everybody.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
The necessary arrangements for the production of Tom Taylor's new and original Three-act Comedy
Having been completed, the management would respectfully inform the Public that the first representation of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
which piece has been written expressly for this theatre, by one of the most popular dramatists of the period, and never before acted on any stage, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
With new Scenery,
Appropriate Costumes,
Properties, Appointments, &c., &c.,
And a cast comprising within its limits nearly the entire strength of the Comedy Company.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varney
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N	Mr. Levick
Capt. de Boots	Mr. Clinton
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Buddicombe, Lord Dundreary's man	Mr. McDouall
Rasper, a groom	Mr. Wharton
John Whicker, an under gardener	Mr. B. Brown
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, her daughters.	Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, her daughters.	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens
Sharpe, Miss Trenchard's maid	Miss Flynn
Skilles, Mrs. Mountchessington's maid	Mrs. Levick

Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents.
ACT I.
SCENE 1—Morning Room at Trenchard Manor....[ALMY.]
Servants' gossip; an itinerant Post-Office much more expeditious than the official slow coach; an unknown locality; where is Brattleboro', Vermont? Florence; a transatlantic letter; a dead branch of the genealogical tree resuscitated; an interesting invalid; an unexpected arrival; Our American Cousin; cousinly affection checked; an unsatisfactory luncheon; no chowder; no slapjacks; no nothing; an American drink; brandy smashes and chain lightning.
ACT III.
SCENE 1—The Model Dairy.
The milkmaid again; Asa, like many other astronomers, lost in the milky-way; love; the story of old Mark's death; his will; a noble deed, which consists in lighting a cigar, thereby forming the component part of many other great deeds, smoke a true hero.
SCENE 2—The Oriel Gallery.
An obedient daughter with a well-regulated affection; solid good qualities better than monetary expectations; specie worth more than promissory notes; cupidity, the arch, and Cupid, the archer, trying to hit the "gold;" Asa's heart the mark; native ingeniousness; avarice on the wrong scent; the man-trap sprung, but no game trapped; love and despondency; good news; a ship in sight; bad news; unexpected relief; a just reward; the sunshine of happiness.
SCENE 3—The Wine Cellar.....[ALMY.]
Evil spirits; a social party; wine in, wit out; Coyle intoxicated; constructive larceny; Coyle rectivivus; assault and battery; Coyle a prisoner.
SCENE 4—Sir Edward's Apartment.
A father's despair; a fearful alternative.
SCENE 5—Coyle's Office.....[ALMY.]
The search; the private bureau; mensuration and mental arithmetic; a secret drawer; how to find the spring; a master-key; Coyle at liberty; a little rough-and-tumble business; Coyle down; the release found; a villain at bay; Murcott's pledge.
SCENE 6—Sir Edward's Apartment.
Sir Edward's Despair; suicide, the coward's refuge; Florence; the willing sacrifice.
SCENE 7—Library of Sir Edward Trenchard.
Coyle's reparation; a chapter of accidents; Murcott's forgiveness and installation as steward of Trenchard Manor; matrimony, the epidemic, proves very contagious; everybody married and settled; everybody's happiness complete.
End of Piece.
THE ORCHESTRA
will perform between the first and second acts of the comedy (for the first time) a new grand Operatic Selection from Balfe's popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
Arranged for this theatre by Mr. Thomas Baker, introducing the most popular airs, with Solos for Flute, Clarionet, Cornet, Trombone, &c.
To conclude with (first time) Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.

Charles Wyndham	Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant	Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Madame Janette St. George	Frederick Victor
Napoleon de la Barbe, a French artiste,	Miss Minnie Macarthy
La Fleur, a Tiger	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Captain Giroulette, a young officer	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Miss Susannah Sophia Sophonisba Snowdrop, a susceptible young lady of color	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville	Miss Flynn

ADMISSION:

Balcony Chairs, Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs	75 cents.
Family Circle..... 25 cents | Private Boxes....	$5 and $8

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her second grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Mlle. WELLIS will introduce for the second time the
ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
It seems as if the life of the Orgue Alexandre were absolutely without limit. There is no kind of music which is beyond its resources; not even the most brilliant and elaborate, and hence it is, that all our greatest artists, whatever may have been the peculiar characteristics of each, have been equally enraptured with the instrument.
Mlle. WELLIS will be assisted by
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
N. B.—Full particulars in Thursday's papers.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
The Greatest Living American Prima Donna, will make her First Appearance, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's Grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signors Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Seats for PURITANI may be secured on Saturday.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,858, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Unparalleled success of the new drama,
PAUVRETTE!
Seventh week of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in a new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
a new romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," &c.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mont Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette.....Riviere
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of the Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, which is withdrawn a few nights to afford variety for the patrons of the theatre, in the production of a new Comedy, to be acted in conjunction with Mr. Brougham's grand allegorical extravaganza,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd, first appearance; Grimsby, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon, first appearance this season; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs Sloan, first appearance; Harriet Pointer, Mrs Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD, Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
KING HENRY IV.

Sir John Falstaff	Mr. H. J. Wallack
Hotspur	Mr. J. W. Wallack

The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE AVALANCHE.

Francois Marcel	Mr. G. C. Boniface

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
To be succeeded by another of Fox's Pantomimes,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the farce of the
POST OF HONOR.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
MORNING CALL.
MILLER'S MAID.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxurious Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York,
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order,
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OMACATL CLUB.—THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL election for officers of the Club, will be held at the rooms THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance of both active and honorary members is requested. ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Sec'ry.
MARTIN V. B. SMITH, L. I. B.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The Delegates to the American Congressional Conventions of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, are requested to meet in joint Convention at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.
J. W. BARKER, Eighth District.
T. P. OAKIE, Seventh District.
J. W. JARBOE, Fifth District.
HARVEY CAULKINGS, Sixth District.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Republican and Anti-Lecompton grand ratification meeting TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in Jackson-square, corner 13th-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the nomination of AUG. F. DOW, for Congress. The following distinguished speakers have been invited: Ex-Governor Pennington, of New-Jersey; the Hon. James A. Briggs, of Ohio; Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Luman Sherwood, Esq., Gen. James W. Nye, the Hon. James Watson Webb, Isaac Dayton, Esq., John Bigelow, Esq., Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, the Hon. David D. Field, the Hon. Jotham Smith, Wm. H. Fry, Esq., of New-York.
Mr. Dow will be triumphantly elected! Look at figures! The vote in December last, was:

Republican	6,990	Republican maj.	370
Democratic	6,961	American	370
American	4,120	Over Democrat	29
Republican gain from 1856 to December, 1857			2,990
Democratic gain from 1856 to December, 1857			430
American loss from from 1856 to December, 1857			1,158
Estimated Republican gain from 1857 to 1858			3,000

Mr. Dow's majority will be at least 2,000 over either of his opponents. By order of Committee of Arrangements.
GEO. A. BLAKELY, Chairman.
CHAS. T. EVANS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is desirable. By order
WILLIE E. PABOR, Sec'y. JACOB FISHER, Prest.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock. Every Republican in the Ward is requested to attend promptly. S. B. DUTCHER, President.
HUMPHREY AYRES, Secretary.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—A meeting of the American County Nominating Convention, will be held at No. 187 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Chairman.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DELEGates to the Republican Convention will meet at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. R. H. WOODS, Chairman.
D. C. HOGAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—English haunch of mutton on Tuesday; English round of beef on Wednesday. RICHARDSON & HAYTER, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall. For sale—English beef, mutton, filberts, bacon, hams, herrings, pickles, Younger & Bass' ale, London porter, potted bloaters, anchovy paste, &c.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY IS A certain cure in the most distressing cases. The cure is permanent. The remedy contains no acid nor poison, nor anything injurious. New cures are effected every day. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for ten 3-cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st., corner of Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room H. S. TAYLOR.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE, SECOND-HAND safe, in good order. Address B. & P., No. 46 Murray-st., up stairs.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
Our Magnificent Store is distinguished for its
SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS,
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.
In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.
LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

AN INVOICE OF NEW GOODS,
Comprising the LATEST FASHIONS in
PARIS CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS-CAPS, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER,
Will be exhibited
On Monday next, Oct. 18,
By JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 363 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES
for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Will be offered on Monday the 18th,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

500 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS.
At 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks	$3 to $25
Silk Velvet Circulars	12 to 50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich	30 to 60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans	5 to 30

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
Rose, Whitney, Mack, Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES.
A large assortment of fashionable Robes and Silks.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., in great variety,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 PER YARD,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy articles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
Also, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA,
Plush, Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS,
Merinos, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, AND LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
In new designs, and for sale at very
LOW PRICES!
Citizens and strangers are invited to look at these goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

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Are now selling their entire importation of
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PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
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VALENCIA PLAIDS 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & CO., 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
One case Valencia Plaids, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. per yard.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
AT RETAIL,
On Monday we will open
New housekeeping goods,
At reduced prices.
Napkins, $1 the dozen.
Fine Towels, $1 25 the dozen.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, 50c. the yard.
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Also,
Welsh Patent and Domestic Flannels.
English and American Blankets.
Embossed and Printed Table and Piano Covers.
Quilts,
And all the best makes of Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings.
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LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
All colors, at $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4 25, $4 75, $5 each.
LADIES' HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, in plain and mixed colors, at $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, and upwards.
LADIES' BEAVER-CLOTH RAGLANS, in Browns, Olives and Blacks, at $5, $6, $6 50, $7, and upwards. Also, a choice assortment of Childrens' and Misses' Raglans.
Ladies, please call and examine.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LADIES' FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THIS CITY.
Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Mink, Marten and Royal Ermine, in
MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS.
Choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.
150 pieces of dark Mous. de Laines, at 8 cents a yard, worth 1s.
130 pieces of rich colors, Mous. de Laines, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
125 pieces of superfine quality, new style, Poplins, at 1s. 6d. a yard.
3 cases 6-4 Paramattas, all colors, at 1s. 6d., a yard, worth 2s.
2 cases 6-4 Paramattas, all colors, at 1s. 6d., a yard, worth 3s. Also, a large assortment of French Merinoes, Poplins, Ducals, Alpacas, Black Silks, &c., &c.
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RICH DRESS GOODS.
Real

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA, I PURITANI.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—MORNING CALL—MILLER'S MAID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KING HENYY IV.—AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVRETTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE POST OF HONOR.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—SIMPSON & CO.—LADIES BEWARE—BOX AND COX.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 4th, with two days later news from Europe, is now about due at this port. The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 6th, with four days later news, is also about due at Quebec.

From Buenos Ayres we have advices to August 28. The Annual Budget has been transmitted to Congress, setting forth the estimated receipts for the current year at $4,255,000, and expenses at $4,544,432. An appropriation has been made for the establishment of free schools, and in aid of the Western Railroad. A movement is also making for the reduction of inland postage. Indian outrages, promptly repressed by the military, are reported from the North. Much dissatisfaction with the law of differential duties is said to exist in the Argentine States.

We have advices from Havana to the 10th, two days later. The loss of life by the late explosion is far larger than previous estimates. At least three hundred must have perished. A concession for the introduction of 30,000 Coolies has just been granted. The weather of Havana continues cool and pleasant. There is but little yellow fever.

By the *Eliza Barss*, from Bermuda, Oct. 5, we have dates to the 29th September. The equinoctial gale had been unusually violent. The schooner *Hiawatha*, bound hence for the Windward Islands, had been severely damaged in sails and rigging.

Our special Washington correspondent denies the report sent to us by the correspondent of the Associated Press, a few days since, relative to an alleged application of two of the Society Islands for annexation to the United States. The paper presented by Count SARTIGES, instead of being of the nature represented, asked the withdrawal from the Islands of two Americans who were intermeddling in their political affairs.

Strangers are cautioned not to visit Mobile until after the occurrence of a frost, on account of the ravages of the yellow fever. The epidemic still continues in New-Orleans, but the victims are mostly among unacclimated persons.

WILLIAM SANDER, who murdered PETER SHORE at Hamptonburg, N. Y., in August last, in a fit of jealousy, has been sentenced to be hung at Goshen on Friday, Dec. 3.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, left her anchorage off the Battery Saturday forenoon, and proceeded, in tow of the steam-tug *Hunstress*, to the Southwest Spit, where she came to anchor on account of a southeast wind. At 12½ P. M. yesterday she was got under weigh, and the frigate, whose keel was laid thirty years ago, last spread her canvas to the breeze. She passed out over the bar in fine style, against a strong flood tide and close hauled upon the wind—being one hour and ten minutes from her anchorage to a mile outside the south buoy of the bar. She steers perfectly; and in going out, though the wind was scant, and the pilot was obliged to "shake her up" several times, she kept excellent headway, and showed herself a good sailing ship. She put out the pilot (Mr. ROBERTS, of the *Jane*, No. 1) about 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock she was out of sight from Sandy Hook. When last seen she was going off finely under all sail, he ding E. S. E. Elsewhere in the TIMES will be found a list of the officers and crew of the flag-ship of the Paraguayan fleet.

Two men, named LEONARD BAKER *alias* JAMES C. WATSON and JAMES JONES, were arrested on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, at Mott Haven, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit $10 bills on the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Bank. Concealed in a closet ware found $11,000 of the counterfeit tens, all signed and ready to be put immediately into market, a large quantity of bills, half finished, and packages of bank-note paper. In the cellar were found dies, chemicals, a printing press, and all the necessary apparatus for counterfeiting the bills named. There were also plates of a large number of country banks, implements for altering bills, a description of the bills of nearly all the banks in the United States, with *fac similes* of the signatures of their officers, and a good-sized roll of the recent Turkish Government note counterfeits. The prisoners were brought to this City and locked up for trial. They no doubt have confederates scattered all over the country, and it is expected that further arrests will be speedily made.

On Saturday, Recorder BARNARD sentenced several parties, in the Court of General Sessions, convicted of various offences. JAMES SMITH, *alias* GALLAGHER, to one year in the Penitentiary, for an attempt at burglary. FRANKLIN CASTOR, for participation in the same offence, to four months; and JOHN DUNN, for a similar conviction, to six months in the same institution. These prisoners were all youths, or their sentences would have been heavier. MARTIN KEARNEY, convicted several terms since, for assaulting Officer SANGER, was discharged, the Recorder deciding that the authorities of Massachusetts, and not of this State, had cognizance of the matter, SANGER having gone to Massachusetts nearly six months after the assault and died there, whether from the effects of the assault, or not, could not be fully shown. Judge RUSSELL, sitting in another Court, sent CHARLES WINCH and JAMES PETERSON, for an attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for one year. He denied the motion to grant JOHN B. AITKEN, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, a new trial, but forebore to sentence him, to allow an appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court.

There is among sporting men talk of nothing else just now but the fight for the championship of America, which is to come off on Wednesday next, at some place as yet unannounced, in Canada. The City was emptied last Saturday of a large crowd of men who "travel on their muscle." Their place of rendezvous is Buffalo, whence three steamers start out for the unknown island on Tuesday night. One of these takes the backers and friends of the "Benicia Boy," another the friends of MORRISSEY, and the third is neutral, carrying the crowd who prefer to see the combatants before betting.

A Frenchman named LOUIS BERRIERS made an attempt to shoot the Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, last night, while the latter was conducting services. BERRIERS shot at him with a heavily-loaded pistol, the ball from which passed by his head and lodged in the rear of the pulpit. The would-be assassin was immediately secured and handed over to the Police.

The City Inspector reports that there were 430 deaths in the City during the last week, 10 more than occurred during the week preceding. Of these the greatest number (74) were caused by consumption. There were 6 deaths from violent causes.

The Grain movement on the Lakes since the 1st of October has been very heavy. At the port of Oswego alone the imports and exports have been as follows: Flour, 57,045 barrels; Wheat, 1,185,864 bushels; Corn, 341,494 bushels; Oats, 39,504 bushels.

The General Markets on Saturday were much more active for Cotton, especially in transit—at, however, a further decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Flour was saleble and steady. Wheat and Rye were inactive, and Corn was plenty and cheaper. Pork was in better request at firmer prices. The auction sales of Coffee resulted satisfactorily. Sugars, Rice and Molasses were in moderate demand. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Approaching Election.

Two weeks from to-morrow our annual State election will occur; and, although the event is so near in point of time, there is surprisingly little excitement in the public mind in regard to it. As to enthusiasm, it is lacking altogether. For some reason New-York presents a marked contrast to Pennsylvania and Ohio—in both of which an animated political battle was fought against the National Administration. The canvass in those States was not simply a series of moves on the part of politicians. Still less was it a struggle of leaders for supremacy. All such issues, if they had any existence, were wisely thrust aside, and a question distinctly presented, in which the whole people felt a natural and necessary interest. That question was, whether the policy and measures of Mr. BUCHANAN deserved the support of the community. There was no miserable scramble for upper positions, no jealousy between parties which felt alike upon the main issue; no technical obstacles placed in the way of coöperation among the different branches of the Opposition. We speak of the now victorious party which voted against the Administration. The consequence of a cordial union, fairly formed and honestly carried out, was what might be expected. An eager and zealous spirit prevailed. The masses felt satisfied that every vote would tell against their common opponents. There was, therefore, an inducement for a full vote, and the result is known.

In the State of New-York the case is widely different. Here the Opposition are divided, unnecessarily as most of them believe, fatally as many fear. Under such circumstances lack of confidence and enthusiasm is inevitable. There is a pervading sense that a strong position has been relinquished, and that the loss must be made up, if at all, by hard fighting.

On the part of the Democrats, though there is apparent union, no enthusiasm exists. The fact cannot be disguised that the Buchanan Administration is a heavy load to carry, and it is manifest that, if the Democratic State ticket shall be elected, it will be less on account of the strength of its supporters than through the divisions of its adversaries. Can it be surprising that the mass of the people feel no lively interest in a canvass thus conducted? The Democrats are called to uphold an Administration which in their hearts they condemn, and the Republicans to rally in support of politicians and leaders. The people of other States regard with astonishment the posture of affairs in New-York. They cannot comprehend how the canvass could be so mismanaged and belittled. To them it is incomprehensible how the most powerful commonwealth of the confederacy should be hindered from recording her vote for or against the National Administration, or how a great party has been placed in the false position of voting on questions of personal ascendency.

Sectional Parties.

The Washington *Union* professes "a little surprise that a public journal in the great commercial emporium of the Union should counsel the organization of Parties upon purely sectional grounds." The *Union* refers to the TIMES. But it labors under an error. We have offered no "counsel" in respect to organizing Parties. The TIMES stated, as a matter of fact, that differences existed on sectional grounds in the *Union's* own party, and that Northern and Southern candidates found it necessary to "adapt themselves to sectional interests and prejudices." As the *Union* has not denied this assertion of ours, we have a right to believe that it found denial impossible. At all events, the work of sustaining our statement is short and easy. No convention or candidate of the Democracy at the North has dared to sustain that provision of the English-Lecompton Bill which forbids Kansas to come into the Union with less than a representative population. Any one who should do this would be beaten in the strongest Democratic district North of Mason and Dixon's Line. Will the *Union* pretend that on this important point there is not a sectional difference in its party? Will it assume to say that Southern Democrats also repudiate that feature of the English Bill? On another question, too, there is a sectional difference among the Democracy. We speak of a protective tariff. In the very article to which the *Union* takes exception we noticed the fact that the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Oneida District of this State declared himself in favor of protection. If the *Union's* idea of a political organization implies entire uniformity of opinion in different sections where diverse interests and habits of thought prevail, it will never live to see its theory realized. President BUCHANAN tried to grind down all sectional peculiarities with his Lecompton mill-stone. Is the *Union*, flattered by the success of that notable experiment?

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS THINK OF THEIR BRETHREN IN NEW-YORK.—An article which we copy from the Philadelphia *North American* shows how the attitude of the New-York Republicans appears to their brethren in the Keystone State. The victory which has there been won over the forces of the Administration could not have been achieved without union between the different branches of the Opposition, and those who so easily effected that union are surprised that the effort to unite the Republicans and Americans here should have proved a failure. They well know that in their own case, even with a large actual majority against the Administration, victory would have been unattainable had the Republicans and Americans fought the battle under separate banners, and the conduct of the Opposition in this State appears to them like fatuity. Naturally they feel a strong solicitude that New-York should place herself by the side of Pennsylvania, and dread that the Democracy may prove too strong for a divided Opposition here, as they know it would have proved with themselves. Of the opinions expressed by the *North American* in regard to the causes of disunion in this State our readers can judge. The subject has been in dispute ever since the Syracuse Conventions. But now the election draws near which must terminate the controversy. With the reasons which kept the two Conventions apart at Syracuse, the masses of the Opposition have now less to do than with the results. The former are past; the latter may still be influenced to some extent by effort and conciliation. Accordingly we notice that the tendency to coalesce, which by some agency or other was defeated at Syracuse, is strong enough to produce joint nominations for Congress. An example of this kind occurred the other day in the First District, where Mr. CARTER was cordially united upon, and since that Mr. HUMPHREY has received a similar nomination in Brooklyn.

Africa for the Africans.

In another column of this paper may be read the testimony of three colored gentlemen bearing more or less distinctly upon the subject of African emigration. They utter their discourse with far greater intelligence than we are apt to ascribe to the negro; and all argue to the same end, the wisdom of an exodus from this house of bondage to the land of their forefathers. The letter of the Buffalo clergyman is especially clear-headed and sensible. He is addicted to the project of a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, or rather in the region lying back of that point. The evidence of a native of Guinea, borrowed from an English paper, is to the same purpose. On the other hand, Mr. JAMES, a judicial dignitary in Liberia, pleads eloquently for his republic, detecting advantages there which the American negro, he thinks, accustomed to the ways and indulgences of civilization, can hardly dispense with. The determination of the question we leave to the reader.

It is, however, a notable point, that since the announcement of the absurdities known as the Dred Scott decision, involving, as they threaten, the permanent degradation of the negro from the status of humanity, so long as he remains within the American Union; and also crippling all efforts for the release of his fellow-countrymen in Slavery, the colored population has become profoundly exercised on the subject of emigration. It appears to be resolved, that as many as can get away, had better go; and that appeals should be made to the charity or business enterprise of the whites to assist the helpless. A serious doubt has nevertheless perplexed these anxious seekers as to the site of their new home. They have looked at Central America, have listened to the invitations of Jamaica and of Hayti, and have turned a deaf ear to the seductions of the Colonization Society. The sense of the majority seems to be in favor of the Quorra, or Niger country, situated in the right-angle of the Guinea coast; and so the name of Yoruba, a name almost unknown to geography, has become current in the negro vocabulary. The Rev. T. J. BOWEN, a missionary bred like LOYOLA to arms, and acquainted, through long residence in the country, with its merits and recommendations, has been lecturing upon them to attentive audiences in this City; and has carried conviction to his African hearers, that Yoruba is their better land.

This Yoruba lies between the two kingdoms of Dahomey and Benin, at the north of the mouth of the Niger, and reaching back some five hundred miles to the shores of that river, which at the east separates it from the territory of Nufi. It is an elevated table-land, lavishly productive, unexceptionably healthy, and not wholly destitute of civilization. The population, owing to the raids of the slave-hunters in other times, is less dense than it might be. But the inhabitants are of a pacific turn, given to agriculture, and yielding largely to missionary influences. The capital is Lagos, a port taken possession of by the English a few years ago, as the only means of extinguishing the Slave-trade, of which it was a busy seat. Since that time the whole country has been virtually under British rule; and what with the vigilance of the look-out, and the calms which beset that corner of the gulf, rendering the voyage of the slave-trader perilous in the presence of British steamers, the coast has been relieved of the traffic. From the business of selling each other, the people have taken to field labor and the manufacture of cotton stuffs. Cotton is in fact so thoroughly at home in the soil, that an article, equal in fineness, staple and color to the American sea-island, grows wild, and may be had for the gathering. In 1850, Earl GREY pointed out the value of the Slave Coast, as a cotton-growing region rivaling the Southern States. Since then, Mr. THOMAS CLEGG, a manufacturer at Manchester, has devoted himself to the development of Yoruba cotton-raising, with the happiest success, proving that the negroes are able to supply the largest demand, and devote themselves to the cultivation with the greatest industry and ardor. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association have come to regard the Guinea coast as the means of releasing them from absolute dependence upon the American crop. Mr. ROBINS, the agent of Mr. CLEGG at Abeokuta, an inland Yoruba town of considerable importance, is kept busy, we are told, until a late hour of the night buying the bales of cotton brought to his warehouse by the natives.

Upon these premises the reasoning of the American negroes is quite simple. They object to Liberia because it is controlled by a society founded by slaveholders, and designed, as they believe, for one of the breakwaters and bulwarks of the institution, and because the white influence still pursues the emigrant thither. Yoruba, however, is effectually independent. It has healthy conditions, which Liberia wants. Its coast possesses harbors and ports, whereas the shore of Liberia is an unbroken beach, only approachable with small boats through a dangerous surf. Above all, cotton can be and is grown there, in competition with Slave-labor at the South, and this is the conclusive argument. Through the writings of Mr. CHRISTIE and others they have learned that the vulnerable side of Slavery is the commercial side. Destroy the monopoly of the American cotton-grower, and one of the cardinal supports of Slavery is knocked away. "We may remain here for ages," they reason, "contributing to the underground railroad, and sending black men to Canada to perish; and yet Slavery loses no whit of its strength. With the Dred Scott decision our hope of political influence against it ends. Let us go to this African paradise, where if we choose we may hold slaves of our own, and so fight out our old grudge with the only weapon left us." An additional inducement offers itself in the circumstance that their presence there will add another impediment to the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade, in the absence of which Slavery at the South must pass away. And the missionary spirit is prayed in aid; for on the whole African coast there is no territory so inviting and hopeful for the evangelist as this of Yoruba. What if a grand Christian republic, replete with all the elements of self-maintenance, civilization and empire, should grow out of this proposed return of the African Heraclida?

With such reflections, the Yoruba scheme has commended itself to American negroes. They regard it with enthusiasm. Had they the capital, the more energetic would move at once. Their ingenuity is directed to the contrivance of ways and means. Will the whites assist them? Will the descendants of those who stole them, aid in restoring them to the fatherland? On the solution of these doubts, we apprehend, the success of the enterprise rests. The negro lacks money-power, self-impulse, self-dependence, courage. Such wants are the natural *sequels* of servitude. If these can be supplied him, he engages to go home, behave himself, grow rich, and, as sure as Commerce is king, beat the slaveholder in that only hopeful battle-field, the cotton-field, To this latter success he may not attain, but he will certainly fare better there than here; and we shall fare better in his absence. Liberia in the meantime, so long as it refuses to enter the arena of cotton-competition, may retain the support of the slaveholders, and so subsist.

The Library of a Poet.

We observe that the library of the late Dr. PERCIVAL has been offered by his executor and residuary legatee to the City of Chicago, in a letter written to "ascertain if it would suit Chicago for a City Library." As some City Libraries are managed it would matter very little of what books such an institution were composed; but it is somewhat amusing to think of PERCIVAL'S unique collection of books as a City Library for our fast brethren of the great City of the Lakes. Chicago is an extraordinary place. In twenty years it reached a population which it took London or Amsterdam twenty centuries to achieve. It is now the greatest primary grain market in the world, though twenty years ago it did not ship a bushel of wheat. But unless it has raised scholars as numerously as grain merchants, we apprehend that it would find PERCIVAL'S library of very little available value. There are hardly a dozen men in the Union to whom it would be a serviceable collection. It was full of books in all the languages which nobody reads, except some such rare enthusiast of learning as PERCIVAL himself. Probably there was no other man in the United States who could read all of them.

PERCIVAL was one of the most remarkable men of his time. As a linguist and as a man of science he was more eminent than as a poet, and yet his poetical faculty was marvellously brilliant and prolific. He was a geologist and a geographer; he understood the structure of the earth we live on, and knew all the highways and byways of its surface—roads, rivers and canals—as familiarly as most men know their own domicile or the way to market. His habits of study were peculiar. He would take up a volume at a bookseller's counter, and stand till he had read it through. He never cut the leaves of his books. For many years he occupied rooms at the Hospital, at New-Haven, and during the whole period those rooms were entered only once by a visitor. He had no food cooked during that time, but lived frugally on dried beef, herring, bread, with apples and other fruit when they were abundant in the market. He read all day and all night—throwing himself on his bed in his clothes, when nature insisted on repose. When his bed-room was opened, after his death, it was covered more than an inch thick with dust, except a path that had been kept free from the door to the bed.

It was but seldom that PERCIVAL took a lively interest in what was going on in the world, but, when aroused by any event, he became enthusiastic in relation to it. The great struggle of Greece for independence appealed most strongly to him, and his poetry at the time was devoted entirely to topics derived from this source. In the famous political campaign preceding President HARRISON'S election, he was drawn out by his friend Dr. BACON, and entered into it with a zeal truly poetic. It is not generally known that a very large number of the songs of those days, that rang through the log-cabins from Maine to Louisiana, were from the pen of Dr. PERCIVAL. He would attend the political gatherings at New-Haven, where they were sung, and enjoy them with as much gusto as the most devoted politician of the canvass. When engaged on the Geological Survey of Connecticut, he was necessarily brought more in contact with men, and the influence of this association was to some extent visible in modifying his morbid temper and habits. An anecdote is told of him in this connection that serves to illustrate his character. The law contemplating the survey, provided that the geologist should receive his remuneration after he had made his report and it had been approved by the Governor. PERCIVAL waited upon Governor ELLSWORTH with the report, and was very courteously received. The Governor took the report, and promised to give it his immediate attention, and when he had examined it as the law required, would make the necessary requisition if it were satisfactory. PERCIVAL rolled up his report, and withdrew. He insisted that neither the Governor nor any one else was competent to pass upon the merits of his report, and he would not submit to the indignity. He was desperately in want of the money that the report would bring him, but he would not take it on such conditions. Some of his friends finally procured the report from him by an innocent stratagem, and it received, of course, the formal approbation of the Governor, who admitted his incompetence to revise a geological work of Dr. PERCIVAL, but was too good an officer not to yield due obedience to the law.

We all remember the story told of the pair of new shoes left at Dr. JOHNSON'S door, when he was a young man, and had not a decent pair to his feet. A similar anecdote is related of Dr. PERCIVAL. A friend noticed that the cap, which had so long peered above the cloak in which the Doctor enveloped himself, was becoming altogether too shabby, and left word with a hatter on the main street to present him with a more appropriate, though less poetical covering. In the most delicate way possible, the shopman intimated to the poet that any hat on the counter was at his service—but the poet turned on his heel with contempt. He would never accept a pecuniary favor of any description. Being at one time somewhat embarrassed by his expenditures on his books, some of his friends made up a purse of $1,400, which they tendered him to relieve his difficulties. He would only accept it as a loan, and not only insisted upon giving security, but actually gave it in a mortgage on his library, from which his friends were ultimately reimbursed, principal and interest.

Of his poetical reputation, Dr. PERCIVAL took no care. If he had managed his productions with a tithe of the art possessed by some of his Parnassian brethren, he might have acquired money as well as fame from his writings. Had he studied the secrets of hot-press and embellishment, of cream-colored paper laid between drab covers, or been familiar with the effects of blue and gold in giving popularity to inspiration, PERCIVAL would have become a favorite, and the favor of the people would have reacted on his selection of topics and familiarized his style. Those few poems of his in which he treated common and domestic subjects, find a universal acceptance with the lovers of poetry, and all of them deserve a far larger popularity than they enjoy. As to his library, we apprehend it will be ascertained not to suit as a city library for Chicago, and that it will be more usefully dispersed among the various literary institutions of the land, according to their several requirements.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANISM—LETTER FROM SIMEON DRAPER.—We copy from the Albany *Statesman*, a letter written by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER of this City, which appears to have been addressed to a friend and fellow-Republican soon after the Syracuse Convention, although only now published. From the position which Mr. DRAPER has long occupied as a leader of the Whig and Republican Parties, he is well qualified to arrive at conclusions in regard to passing events, and to judge not only of the acts, but the motives of politicians. What he says in regard to the doings of his own Party at Syracuse, will, therefore, be read with interest.

It will be seen that Mr. DRAPER imputes the failure of the Opposition to unite upon a State ticket, entirely to the mismanagement and misconduct of Republican leaders, whose course, in that regard, he characterizes as "inexcusable" and "unpardonable." Although he has never favored the American Party, he says he nevertheless considers their action at Syracuse as patriotic and conciliatory. Few men have been more familiar with the objects and movements of the Republican Party in this State than Mr. DRAPER, and few, indeed, so efficient in furthering its ends. His letter could hardly have been permitted to appear, were it not supposed to indicate the opinions of many Republicans besides its author.

GROANS FROM THE UNTERRIFIED.—In the present City and County Democratic nominations the influence of the Executive is too palpable and undisguised to give satisfaction to the strait-laced and stricter members of the old Jeffersonian Church. They complain that while Mr. BUCHANAN has used his own legitimate patronage, as for Collector, &c., utterly without regard to the wishes of the City Democracy, he has succeeded in forcing on Tammany Hall a Sheriff, chiefly distinguished for devotion to FERNANDO WOOD, and hostility to the regular organization; that all the federal influence was thrown to defeat JOHN CLANCY, the present nominee for County Clerk, and in favor of some Democrat whose conscience on the Lecompton policy had fewer tender spots; and finally, that Mr. BUCHANAN, by his bold and open exertions to compass the political ruin of HORACE F. CLARK in the Eighth District, is reviving under the cover of Democratic authority, the worst features and heresies of an early Federalist education.

CASE OF CANCEMI IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.—This case was argued in the Court of Appeals at Albany, on Thursday, by Attorney-General TREMAIN, on the part of the People, and Mr. ASHMEAD for the prisoner. The Court reserved its decision. It seems to be the general impression of those who heard the argument that the question as to the validity of a trial by eleven jurors is not before the Court, and that the decision will turn on the other questions in the case.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—The October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which brought the Magazine to the end of its first year, was the most brilliant and popular one of the whole issue, and yet it caused a universal outburst of lamentations among the reading public because the "Autocrat of the Breakfast table" went off with the school-mistress, in that number, and wrote finis at the end of his article. In the November number the Autocrat reappears, though not in his proper person, but in a report of his person furnished by his landlady to the "Special Reporter of the Oceanic Miscellany."

The report has all the raciness of the Autocrat's breakfast-table colloquies, and one of his poems is given, which is quite as good as anything he has furnished the readers of the Atlantic in the past twelve numbers. There is a poetical gem, too, evidently from the pen of Dr. HOLMES, entitled "The Last Look," dated Naushon, Sept. 22, 1858. It is a monody, of exquisite sweetness and pathos, on the death of the late proprietor of that lovely Island, Naushon, the largest of the group known as the Elizabeth Islands. The other gem of the number is entitled "A Sample of Consistency," a criticism on the letter of CALEB CUSHING to the Committee of the Craytonville dinner given to Mr. ORR, of South Carolina. It is by the author of the brilliant criticism on Mr. CHOATE'S Fourth of July oration, and is still more rasping in its sparkling wit, and rollicking humors than that splendid piece of political chaffing which so tickled the midriff of the reading public a few months ago. Among the other noticeable articles in the November number are, a review of Randall's Life of Jefferson, a piece of fun entitled "The Great Event of the Century," a capital essay on Physical Courage, and a sober statistical paper on "Railway Engineering in the United States." There are other capital articles in the November number, and brilliant as the last number was, we are not sure but the present one will be considered the best yet issued. In point of variety and general ability it exhibits a most gratifying and promising look of permanent success.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. STRAKOSCH commenced one of his erratic seasons at this house on Saturday evening, playing the "Traviata," with Mme. COLSON as the heroine. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and every one seemed pleased with the lady's performance. To-night Mme. DE WILHORST makes her first appearance, (since her visit to Europe,) in the "Puritani."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called "Our American Cousin," by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, will be produced here to-night for the first time in any theatre. The cast includes all the leading members of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This popular establishment reopens for the season, to-night, under the management of Mr. E. EDDY. The "Lady of Lyons," "A Morning Call," and "The Miller's Maid," will be played. Mr. EDDY has secured the services of an excellent company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new English comedy will be given here to-night, called "Marriage a Lottery," by Mr. CHAS. DANCE. Mr. BROUGHAM'S new burlesque is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S new drama of "Pauvrette," will be repeated here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Theatre of Art," and Dr. VALENTINE are still the attractions here.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—Mr. WIDDOWS, the enterprising Manager of this little establishment, has engaged an excellent dramatic company, and commences his season to-night with three agreeable pieces, "Timpson & Co.," "Ladies, Beware," and "Box and Cox."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK has been the great attraction here during the past week. He will appear to-night in one of his favorite pieces.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Under the able direction of the new management, this establishment is on the flood tide to fortune. A number of excellent pieces is provided for this evening.

MINSTRELSY.—The establishments that are always good: WOOD'S and CAMPBELLS (PELL'S.).

Attempt to Shoot a Clergyman in his Pulpit.

Last evening a well-dressed Frenchman, named LEWIS BERRIERS, entered Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, and took a seat in a front pew facing the pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The reverend gentleman had about concluded his exordium, when BERRIERS coolly arose, pulled out a heavily-loaded pistol, and discharged its contents at Mr. CRAWFORD. The ball passed by his head and struck the wall in the rear of the pulpit, without injuring him. In a moment, the entire congregation was in a great state of excitement. A rush was made for BERRIERS, who was seized by several of the church members, and handed over to the Twentieth Ward Police, who confined him in the cell during the night. Others hurried into the pulpit, expecting to find Mr. CRAWFORD wounded. Order was soon restored, and the services concluded without further interruption.

Steam School-ship.

The Construction Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mayor TIEMANN, Chairman, visited the Quarantine grounds, Saturday, to inspect the work of the contractors, who are busily engaged in rebuilding the Hospitals. They found the work going on rapidly, and in accordance with the plans and specifications. The Hospital buildings, which will first be needed by the sick, are fully under headway. Two of them are already completed so as to be ready for tee roofing; and the contractors promise that four of the Hospital buildings, the office for the Health Officer and the Physician of the Marine Hospital, and the lodge for the Gatekeeper, shall be ready for use during the present week.

The buildings which are being put up, and the remaining ones which are contracted for, will be fire-proof, commodious and substantial. They will be built of stone and brick and covered with slate or tin.

The plan of the hospitals will reflect much credit on the Committee of Construction. They are models in every respect, and they will possess many advantages over the old overgrown hospitals. Their location on the grounds is now admirable. They are situated remotely from the walls of the inclosure, and widely isolated from each other; and the "bay aspect" from the site of the hospitals will be beautiful, and cannot fail to be of great comfort and advantage to convalescing patients.

The Committee of Construction, in answer to questions put to them, assign two reasons for rebuilding the Quarantine structures with non-combustible materials, viz: first, that in the ruins of the old buildings they have brick and other material for reconstructing, longing to the State, by using which the new structures will cost far less than if built of wood; and second, that buildings being made of brick will be much more comfortable, and less liable to retain infection, than constructed of wood; they are more cool in Summer and warmer in Winter.

Within the past two weeks appearances at Quarantine, and especially on the anchorage, have very much changed. There were on Saturday no vessels lying at the upper anchorage, and but one—the frigate *Susquehanna*—in the lower bay. The upper anchorage being without a single infected vessel, the citizens of Tompkinsville and Stapleton are rid of all danger from yellow fever; and if the plan of Mayor TIEMANN is carried out, viz., to arrange warehouses in the lower bay, and to prohibit infected vessels hereafter from anchoring above the Narrows, the upper Quarantine anchorage can never endanger, and will never again sustain a nuisance to Staten Island.

The incendiary mob, which destroyed the Marine property at Quarantine on the 1st and 2d of September ult., destroyed at the same time much property belonging to private individuals, and it is currently reported that these parties are about to institute proceedings for the recovery of their damages. The individual property, we hear, in most cases was well insured in the City of New-York, and it is understood that the attempt will be made to compel the insurance companies to pay the damages, although the companies contend that they are under no obligation to pay them, because they did not insure against losses by fire, when the same shall prove to be the work of a *mob* or a *riot*. It is obvious, therefore, that if individuals bring suits for the recovery of their losses, the insurance companies will set up, as a defence, that the property was destroyed by a mob; and on the other hand, the complainants will, undoubtedly, urge a contrary state of facts, and possibly attempt to show that the "burning gang" was a *posse* of "midnight patriots," acting under the ordinances of the Castleton Board of Health. But, in any event, if the suits are brought against the insurance companies, a fair, full and thorough examination may be expected, touching the acts of the Castleton Board of Health, and the deeds of certain leading persons who figured conspicuously at the conflagration, as well as those who stood behind the screen, and who were the back-bone of the organization, formed several months prior to the commission of the arson.

These suits will be followed by important results to the State and to the people of Staten Island. They will involve the consideration of all the loss which the State has sustained by the September fire; and by them it will be determined whether Richmond County will be forced to pay for the same. And the trials which will be instituted, will not be farcical, like the examinations of RAY TOWNSEND before Justice METCALF, but will be prosecuted with a definite legal purpose, and with a view to settling definitely the facts in the premises.

There is much anxiety manifested on the Island in reference to candidates for Member of Assembly. Three several nominations have been made—ROBERT CHRISTIE on the part of the Democrats, and Judge CROPSEY and Mr. BRADLEY on the part of the Republicans and Americans. Mr. CHRISTIE is said to be an able lawyer, and has the confidence of his party, expect to elect him by a large majority. But, whoever is the successful candidate, one thing is certain—the berth of Member this Winter from Richmond County will be no sinecure. The County will have many charges of magnitude and delicacy to parry off and to repudiate.

City Items.

WM. SANDER, who, on the night of the 13th of August last, murdered PETER SHORE, at the house of Mr. REEVES, near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., by shooting him with a pistol, and shot MARGARET SHEALING in the breast, inflicting a wound which had well nigh proved fatal, was tried last week at Newburgh. MARGARET SHEALING appeared as a witness against him, and the crime (the full particulars of which have been already published in the TIMES) was fully fastened upon him. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" last Thursday, and, on Saturday morning, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The prisoner appeared indifferent to the whole proceedings, and even remarked to the interpreter that he might as well die to-morrow as at any other time. The sentence of the law will be executed at Goshen.

Mr. OSGOOD, the artist, has returned from his art tour in Europe and taken a studio at No. 10 West Tenth-street.

Another Chapter on the Comet.

The *Commercial Advertiser* describes a method of constructing domestic telescopes whereby to see the Comet:

"Procure from an optician a 36-inch object glass (that is, a convex glass, which produces a focus of the sun's rays at the distance of 36 inches,) and a one-inch eye-glass, (that is, a convex glass producing a focus at one inch.) Employ a tinplate worker to make two tin tubes, one 30 inches long, and about 1¼ inches diameter; the other 10 or 12 inches long, and its diameter such that it will just slide comfortably inside the larger. The inside of these tubes should first be painted or otherwise lined with a dull black. At the end of the larger tube an ingenious workman will have no difficulty in securing the object glass so as to admit no more than an inch diameter of it shall be exposed, and at the end of the smaller the eye-glass must be fixed. When the open end of one tube is turned into the open end of the other, so that the two glasses shall be about 37 inches apart, a telescope is at present which will magnify the diameter of objects 36 times; or, in other words, will make heavenly objects appear 36 times nearer. With such a telescope the satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, and the inequalities of the surface of the moon may be distinguished."

The Liverpool *Mercury* reproduces the following from *Things not Generally Known*:

"NEWTON conjectured that comets are 'the aliment by which suns are sustained, wherefore he concluded that these bodies were in a state of progressive decline upon the sun's round, which they respectively swept; and that in these they from time to time fell.' By way of illustration, he added, whenever the comet of 1860 shall fall into the sun, its 'heat will be raised to such a point that our globe will be burnt, and all the animals upon it will perish.' Mr. PHILLIPS, in *Worlds Beyond the Earth*, however, maintains—that a comet, out of the hundreds which have appeared, has shown any tendency to fall into the sun; they have regularly continue in their orbits, as the planets do. Again, the appearances which present themselves when a comet is in the close neighborhood of the sun rather manifest a repulsion between the matter of the comet and the sun. Again, if, as is most likely, the atomic constitution of a comet differs from that of the sun, it would not reach the surface. Were a comet to fall into the body of the sun, its mass is so trifling in comparison with that stupendous globe that it would scarcely produce any appreciable effect; and unless it consisted of gaseous matter, would could unite chemically with that of the sun, no combustion would take place. The reverse might happen. No comet ever yet recorded, perhaps, contained the same amount of matter as the earth. Were the earth to fall into the sun, supposing it would burn, it would at most produce a small spark—a minute scintillation—and all would be over. But the earth consists of substances which have already

THE CASE OF THE NEGROES.

Africa for the Africans—Shall it be Liberia or Yoruba—A Fair Statement of the Controversy by the Negroes themselves.

Not Yoruba, but Liberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7, 1858.

A few months ago some twenty colored families of this place formed an Association for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia. They invited Judge James, one of the leading citizens of that Republic, now in this country, on business, to give them some account of its condition and prospects. This he did, yesterday evening, before a large and respectable meeting of citizens; at which Ex-Governor WASHBURN presided.

Mr. JAMES is a native of Massachusetts, but has been a citizen of Liberia over twenty years. He is a mulatto of a dark olive color, very intelligent in appearance, and gentlemanly in manner. He began by stating that in 1820 the first emigrants to Liberia, eighty in number, all from the Free States, left New-York in the *Elizabeth*, "The Liberian Mayflower." They landed north of Cape Mesurado, but finding the situation unhealthy, removed in 1822 to Monrovia, the present capital. By 1827, 655 had arrived, only nine of whom were liberated slaves. But this class has been steadily increasing, and now forms the majority of the American Liberians, who number about 12,000. The native population is estimated at 200,000, at least. The Republic extends some 600 miles along the coast and from 75 to 100 into the interior.

In 1847 Liberia became an independent State. Her Government is modeled after our own. The small number of the Congress—four Senators and seven Representatives—speaks well, I think, for the practical good sense of the people. They have a Supreme Court, composed of three Judges, which administers the common law of England and America. It is not very improbable that this system, originating with the Saxons, developed by the wisdom and learning of ten centuries, may yet spread over Central and Southern Africa, and COKE and MARSHALL and STORY be cited with as much reverence on the banks of the Niger as on those of the Thames and Mississippi. The future of our country seemed as unlikely three hundred years ago as this does to-day.

The surface of this African Republic is rolling, the soil well watered and fertile, generally a sandy or clayey loam, and improving as you recede from the coast. A range of mountains, parallel to the coast, and some two hundred miles from it, sends occasional spurs to the sea. These are mostly blue granite. Iron ore of an excellent quality has been found. The sugar-cane has been recently introduced in the river-bottoms, and succeeds well. Three acres near Monrovia produced 1,300 gallons of syrup in 1857. The cotton is said by those from the South to be good. The finest tropical fruits and vegetables grow in great abundance, and many of our Northern vegetables have been cultivated with success. Our domestic animals succeed well. Large quantities of palm oil are exported, and some ivory, camwood, &c. Monrovia has the best harbor. Most of them are obstructed by bars, preventing the entrance of vessels of more than 200 tons. There is an abundance of excellent timber, for ship and house building, furniture, &c., including a wood resembling mahogany, African teak, &c.

Nor have the Liberians neglected the education of their children. There are four schools in Monrovia, (a town of two or three thousand inhabitants) and three academies. A college has been recently founded. Schools are numerous throughout the country; churches likewise. The Liberians are a moral and church-going people, a majority of them church members, and Mr. JAMES gave it as his opinion,—having been a teacher in Liberia twenty years, and having visited many of our American schools,—that the Liberian children are as quick and apt to learn as those of our own country.

The speaker did not conceal the difficulties attendant upon emigration. Liberia is a new country, and a great deal has yet to be done to develop its resources. It is no place for idlers. There, as elsewhere, bread must be earned by the sweat of the brow. The acclimating fever, which attacks almost every foreigner, is a great obstacle. The Colonization Society has done much to diminish its effects by supplying the emigrants with medical attendance, food and shelter, free of expense, for six months after their arrival.

The plain, straightforward way in which these statements were given made a deep impression on the audience. The venerable JARED SPARKS moved a vote of thanks to Judge JAMES, which was carried unanimously.

I should not to omit to state that Gov. WASHBURN, who had examined a copy of the Constitution and Laws of Liberia, spoke of them in the highest terms, as clearly and concisely written, and, so far as he could judge, admirably adapted to the wants of the country. An extract from the Liberian Declaration of Independence, which he read, amply justified this praise.

I can only conclude this long communication with the hope that your readers will be as much interested in it as we were yesterday evening. E. P. W.

Not Liberia, but Yoruba.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your suggestions in regard to the cultivation of cotton in Africa, as the means of effecting the two-fold result—of its own civilization, and the abolition of Slavery in America. And I must confess that its perusal has been profitable to me, in more than one respect. In the first place, as evolving a scheme for the extinction of Slavery, both here and there; and one, too, which is exonerated from all objection, either on the ground of impracticability or inexpediency. In the second place, as presenting a broad domain of physical advantages, which will give scope and opportunity for the development of those intellectual and moral capabilities, the existence of which the white people seem to question, and of the possession of which the colored people seem to be ignorant or indifferent, for want of circumstances to discover them, or of incentive to employ them efficiently for the benefit of the slaves or their own elevation. And in the third place, as a minister of the gospel, I cannot be indifferent to the unmistakable indications of the will of God, in making known these great physical resources, as inducements to missionary combined with commercial labors for the Christianization as well as civilization of Africa.

For though I differ with you in assigning to the negro constitution—physically, mentally, or morally—more congeniality to the climate, habits or religion of Africa than the white man born in this country, the conclusion seems to be irresistable that there is greater necessity for colored people to go to Africa than for white people to go there, not because of his identity with the race, but because the double advantage of commercial influence and political power would be the result of his emigration—two important instrumentalities for usefulness of which the white man is possessed, and of which the colored man is denied in this country.

If it be true that "Cotton is King," I see no reason why he may not as well establish his throne in Africa as in Georgia,—especially when it is considered that he would there wield his sceptre rather for the elevation of the American and the African than for the degradation of both. When, instead of the capitalistico-courtiers and ambassadors of London and New-York prostrating themselves with all the cringing sycophancy of Oriental adulation at Washington before the white-haired despot, they might meet in the open halls of reciprocal companionship, or in the secluded chambers of confidential reliance with the same monarch in Liberia, transformed by the talismanic virtue of equality from the absolutism of an autocrat into the republicanism of a wise and humane prince.

That this will ultimately be the case, I have not the slightest doubt; for though I have great confidence in the justice of the American nation, notwithstanding their cruel treatment toward my peeled and downtrodden people, I have still more confidence in the force of Almighty truth, which will sooner or later assert its claim; and he is the judicious statesman and the true philanthropist who shall recognize this claim in his theory and practice of government, and enforce it in the system of his benevolence; and I thank my God that this claim is not contingent upon, nor relative to, any policy that may be adopted by either individuals or nations. If men will not be borne on upon its placid current, they must be dashed to pieces.

So, my friend, you and I both may see that this is a question that concerns the white as well as the colored people of this country, and therefore my plan is this: Let the capitalists and philanthropists of means among the whites, the men of intelligence and means among the blacks, of America, form a joint-stock company, and go to some of the places mentioned in your suggestions and commence the double work of enriching themselves and ameliorating the condition of the Africans. But, perhaps you say that the Colonization Society realizes my idea. I think not; but though that be true, it is useless to think of moving men effectively by worn-out institutions; if that society ever enjoyed a period of usefulness, that time has passed, nor will you or any other man ever be able to employ its resources to advantage among people that you cannot reach. The utterances of the leading men of that society in regard to the expatriation of the free colored people of the country are stereotyped in letters of burning hate upon the hearts of the most illiterate of my people; and no man, however much he may be otherwise respected, can deliver a lecture in its favor without receiving a concert of hisses as venomous in intention as they are degrading in effect upon the speaker.

If societies, either principal or auxiliary, were established in all our large cities, where white men as well as colored could be enlisted in the enterprise of evangelizing, and thus convince the black man that it was money and his welfare that you intended to secure, rather than the safety of the system of Slavery, the latter expend in such societies would find themselves richer in a few years, with the consoling thought in the bargain that they were working out the designs of Providence in elevating in the scale of humanity the poor of the land in this, as well as other, lands.

If my views are of any account to you, you may have them as often as you may desire and make what use of them you please, and I shall be ready to be convinced of, and retract any, that you may think and prove erroneous. J. D. M.

On the Same Side—View of a Native African.

Two letters, addressed to an English merchant, by SELIM AGA, a native of Darfur, in Central Africa, who is engaged in the Niger Expedition, have been forwarded for publication to the Carlisle *Journal*. When the writer was ten years of age he was purchased in Egypt by the gentleman to whom the letters are addressed, and subsequently received an excellent English education. SELIM is now upwards of thirty years of age, and is able to render important aid to the Niger Expedition. The following are extracts from the letters:

LAGOS, West Africa, June 24, 1858.—I am now with Lieutenant GLOVER, getting provisions and other necessaries for our expedition into the interior of Africa. We intend to proceed up the river in the *Spero Meliora*, and to commence our land journey from Rabbah to Kanoo in Housa, thence to Kirka, in Bornou, and thence to Begharmi, Wadai, the Mountains of the Moon, to the source of the Nile, thence through Darfur, Kordofan, Sennar, Nubia, and Egypt, to England. I think we may be about 18 months before reaching England. I am glad to hear that Mr. LAIRD intends to send many more steam boats to the Niger, and have not the least doubt that the outlay will be covered in a couple of years; and under the management of sensible men the trade of the country will increase annually nearly a hundred fold, till every patch of useless ground is under cultivation To prove this, let us look at the cotton trade at Abeokuta. It has been established under the auspices o the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and is immediately patronized by the Church Missionary Society, because that Society is now anxious that it should encourage free-labor produce, and give up consuming American slave-grown cotton. A lay agent has been sent to Abeokuta with all the necessaries for cleaning and pressing cotton. The first twelve months he managed to send about three hundred bales, but the second year, which ended in last May, realized something like one thousand, nearly an increase of 250 per cent.; and Mr. ROBIN, the agent, a native of the country, is now obliged to commence business at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning in order to get rid of his customers by 6 o'clock in the evening. Encouraged by this fact, merchants are about to establish themselves at Abeokuta, thus giving every encouragement to the natives of this populous town and surrounding country. Rabbah, although at present a complete ruin, will be one of the greatest commercial emporiums on the banks of the Niger; for, in dependent of its position as a marine port, it possesses great interest from the fact of its being the great medium of communication to Kuka, Kanoo and Lake Tehad. The last caravan we met with from those localities numbered about 2,000 travelers, with upwards of 600 or 700 horses and donkeys. They bring ivory, gums and hides from the interior of Ilorin, and receive in return European goods and clothing, with which they return back to their own country. Therefore, a clever merchant established at Rabbah would intercept all the trade of the interior, besides the goods which will be supplied by the Tappah and Nufeh people. There is, however, one great want at Rabbah, viz.: a judicial officer in the capacity of consul or magistrate. If such an authority could be sent out from England (and he must be a white man) it would induce many emigrants from Sierra to settle on the Niger, thus facilitating the labors of the missionary and the merchant. For, once perfectly satisfied that the general laws of England are extending their benign influence into this part of Africa, every educated African who is a native of the River Niger will venture, with his life and property, to settle on that river. With regard to the trade of the country, I think there is every facility for a very extensive business as far as the natives are concerned, but the question of sending the produce to the mouth of the river or any other part for shipment is rather a difficult matter, for the Niger is not always sufficiently full to allow for communication by means of steamboats. A question therefore arises as to whether it would be more profitable for the merchant to store up his goods for the space of six months, (the dry season,) or to start a quadruped communication from Rabbah to Lagos. The latter is practicable, only it would entail an immense expense at the onset. The distance is about 400 miles, and I have now traveled the road three times, twice with Lieutenant GLOVER, and once a part of the way by myself, in charge of Government stores for the Niger camp. The stores consisted of 15 loads; a load weighs from 45 to 60 pounds on an average, and is carried on the head of the bearer; each bearer is paid at the rate of 1,000 cowries per day, or 1s. 3d. sterling, thus making, in 15 days, (the period occupied in traveling with loads from Rabbah to Lagos,) the sum of 18s. 9d. per load. Now, will it pay to employ a bearer to bring a tusk, weighing 50 lbs., and which costs from £5 to £6 at Rabbah, for shipment at Lagos? I think it will. Besides this, a number of horses or donkeys might be stationed in the different chief towns on the road, and thus reduce the period of transit from 15 to eight or nine days. The price of a donkey in the Housa country would not be more than fifteen shillings, and if a number of young men were redeemed from slavery and put under the superintendence of a partially educated person at the different stations, they could be employed partly in taking charge of the produce whilst on its way to the next station, partly in cultivating a sufficient amount of ground for the growth of yams, corn and other necessaries for the support of themselves and the beasts of burden under their charge. Land can be had for nothing, and negotiations can be entered into with different kings and chiefs along the road for perfect freedom to pass with the goods. They (the chiefs) are a great nuisance, for they stopped me at one place (Obomishaw) demanding forty cowries for every one of fifteen loads under my charge. I protested against this piece of insolence, threatening the chiefs with the white man's guns, and succeeded in getting away scot free. The next time I came through the same town with six loads, the chiefs and their men retreated into the town, and left the gate entirely at my disposal. Not to abandon the subject of trade, however, it may be as safe to mention that the price of a slave in the Yariba country is from £1 to £11. The free natives will not work for us, and Kroo boys are too lazy, although to be had at a very low price, viz., from 10s. to 17s. a month; but they scarcely pay for their keep, so that the choice of Hobson is left to the man of enterprise—that is, to purchase slaves for domestic and other purposes till a better remedy is found out.

The Opposition in Pennsylvania to their Brethren in New-York.

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 15.

The Opposition are, unfortunately, divided. When the American and Republican Conventions recently assembled at Syracuse, there was a foregone conclusion among the honest masses of both parties, that they should sink all former differences, and unite heartily upon the common principles which both avowed. And that purpose was emphasized at the outset by a mutual declaration on the part of the Conference Committees, embodying those principles in a clear and satisfactory manner. Upon that foundation it was easy to have erected a permanent and commanding superstructure. We searched the proceedings of the Conventions, after this basis was laid, for any satisfactory solution of the causes which led to the subsequent separation, without being able to discover a good reason. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of men refusing to harmonize who came together seemingly determined to agree, and who represented constituents who desired union first of all things. It does not become us to place the responsibility of the adverse result upon either side, *though no impartial readers can scrutinize the action of the two bodies without discovering which side is responsible for this unwarrantable failure.* Below the surface there was a *struggle for personal ascendancy*, which was held to be superior to the greater principle at stake, and to that cause may really be ascribed the untoward result. The *Evening Post* deliberately tells the public that there was a contest for control, in which the friends and opponents of Mr. SEWARD figured, and that the real question before the Conventions was not a fusion to rebuke the Administration, but an effort to secure *prestige* for the Presidency in 1860. The cat is thus let out of the bag. We had supposed there was something more important at issue than the prospects of any man or set of men, and that those who had shouted so loudly for Kansas were, at least, actuated by a nobler ambition than one which would allow them to dwarf a great issue by the circumscribed proportions of selfish aspirations. Nor did we expect, when the *Courier and Enquirer*, and other organs of Mr. SEWARD, led off in urgent invocations for a movement in his special behalf, that such a test was to be imposed, either openly or secretly. *No candidate can be helped, now or hereafter, by any such process, and every attempt to manufacture opinions through packed Conventions, will react upon whoever attempts it.* The people are engaged in a great cause, and they mean it shall su ceed. Whoever stands in the way of the movement now going forward will be crushed out effectually, *and every side blow struck, by the refusal to unite in a liberal policy, will be resented in good time.*

Since the two Conventions adjourned, after their split, labored efforts have been made by prominent delegates to acquit themselves of any responsibility for not acting together. The Albany *Evening Journal* recently published its reasons for desiring a union of the Republicans and Americans. *Those reasons are sensible and patriotic, and we are quite sure, if they had been urged by the editor of that paper when sitting as a delegate in the Convention, and not as an editor after it, they would have aided materially in producing the result they profess to desire.* At the trying crisis, however, when frank expression was required, and when the influence of old and experienced leaders would have been most potential, *he who has such plausible arguments now, when the mischief is done, never uttered a syllable, so far as the published proceedings show.* The same omission was manifest on the part of others who coöperated with him, and a more culpable course was pursued by others still, who denounced any union whatever. Despite all this mismanagement, we still believe the Administration will be sternly condemned by the popular vote, as it has just been in this State, though the grandeur of the triumph will be diminished by a division, which must stir the regret of every patriot who desires to see the policy of the men at Washington so rebuked and reprobated that Mr. BUCHANAN will at last awaken to a full sense of his own fallen condition. Politicians and managers may attempt to convert the great revolution, which has so auspiciously begun, to their own advantage; but they will discover, before long, that the people are now leading for themselves, and that no little tactics can resist their power. They have been led a little too long for the good of the country, and the time has come at last for the breaking of the shackles which self-constituted party dictators have imposed through caucuses and conventions.

THE GREAT ILLINOIS SUIT.—We learn from Chicago that the suit of Mr. BATES against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the possession of the valuable dépôt grounds of that company has been decided in favor of the company. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court before the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, and it is said the property involved, with the extensive and costly buildings thereon, was worth $2,000,000. The claim of Mr. BATES was founded under a title obtained from KINZIE to the land, which land was, by the action of the lake, inundated, in consequence of the United States Government building a pier into the lake for harbor purposes. The Government, after having sold it to KINZIE and received pay therefor, sold it again to the Central Company at $45,000. The Company claim that KINZIE's entry of the land at the Palestine office in 1831 was void, because Congress had passed a law before the entry was made removing the place of selling to another district, and that, although a patent was subsequently issued to KINZIE, and the irregularity was provided for by special act of Congress, still the original entry being void, that the act cannot be legalized.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Departure of the Frigate Sabine.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Captain ADAMS, the flag-ship of Commodore SHUBRICK, of the Paraguay squadron, left her anchorage off the Battery at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, in tow of the steam-tug *Huntress*, bound to Paraguay. She carries out as Special Minister Judge JAMES B. BOWLIN, and THOMAS J. PAGE, as Commander of the fleet. As the frigate passed Staten Island a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Seventy-first Regiment, by order of Colonel VOSBURGH, and the flag was dipped. The salute was returned by the frigate with the same number of guns. When abreast of Coney Island, and while the ship was going at the rate of five knots in tow of the steamer, one of the seamen, who, it was given out, was laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*, jumped overboard from the fore-chains, and struck out for a schooner which was bound up. The word was immediately passed, "A man overboard," and the steamer was stopped. In fifteen or twenty minutes a boat had been manned, and the sailor was taken from on board the schooner, and returned to the ship. It delayed her progress about twenty minutes, and then she proceeded down the bay.

The wind being from the southeast, the *Sabine* was anchored at the Southwest Spit, where she remained until 12½ o'clock yesterday. At that hour she was got under way, a strong wind blowing from the south, and spread her canvas for the first time to the breeze. She crossed the bar at 1:40 P. M., against a strong flood-tide, one hour and ten minutes from the time she filled away at the Southwest Spit to a point one mile outside the south buoy of the bar, close hauled upon the wind, and drawing 22 feet of water. Her pilot, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of the pilot-boat *Jane*, (No. 1,) says the ship steers perfectly, and from his own observations, as well as that of other pilots who saw her go to sea, it is their opinion that the *Sabine* will prove a fast-sailing ship. Shortly before 2 o'clock the order was given to "square the main yard" to allow the pilot to leave. The ship was hove to, and a few friends who accompanied Judge BOWLIN, Capt. PAGE, and the Commodore down the Bay, went on board the tug. The ship then filled away and went off very handsomely under her three topgallant sails, steering E. S. E. Though close-hauled on the wind she sailed very fast, and before 4 o'clock P. M. she was out of sight from Sandy Hook. The following is a list of her officers:

Flag-Officer—WM. B. SHUBRICK, Commanding Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition.
Captain—Henry A. Adams, Commanding *Sabine*.
Commander—Thomas Jefferson Page, Captain of the Fleet.
Commander—Percival Drayton, Ordnance Officer.
Lieutenants—M. Woodhull, Executive officer; Chas. S. McDonough, Geo. P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, (flag,) Wm. Gibson, R. F. R. Lewis, L. H. Newman, W. P. McCann.
Fleet-Surgeon—James M. Greene.
Purser—John F. Steele.
Captain of Marines—Robert Tansmill.
First Lieutenant of Marines—Chas. A. Henderson.
Second Lieutenant of Marines—Thos. S. Wilson.
Passed Assistant-Surgeon—Jas. F. Harrison.
Assistant-Surgeon—J. C. Bertolette.
Chaplain—The Rev. John Clarke.
Commodore's Secretary—Thos. Jefferson Page, Jr.
Captain's Clerks—L. M. Goldsborough, Jr., John Page.
Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk.
Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—James M. Cookes.
Carpenter—Wm. D. Jenkins.
Sailmaker—John Jones.
Master's Mates—Valentine H. Voorheese, Daniel Dunsmore, Chas. W. Lawrence, John C. Robinson, Wm. G. Roche, James E. Towers,

There are also on board the Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, Commissioner to Paraguay, and SAMUEL WARD, Secretary of Legation.

The crew consists of 420 men and 106 marines.

The Austria's Passengers.

The forty-two rescued passengers of the *Austria*, who arrived here on Thursday last in the British war steamer *Valorous*, met by invitation on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, No. 151 Broadway, where they were presented, by C. B. RICHARD, BOAS & Co., agents of the line, with $30 each, for the purchase of clothing, and were informed that they would be provided by the Company with free tickets to whatever destination within the limits of the United States they were bound, and also with fifty cents per day to pay their expenses on the route. Their board, while in New-York, is also paid by the Company.

The following, on behalf of the passengers by the *Valorous*, was drawn up on Saturday, and sent to Captain ALDHAM:

At a meeting of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated *Austria*, held on board the steamship *Valorous* on her passage from Fayal to New-York, the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to express, on behalf of the aforesaid passengers, their deep gratitude to Captain ALDHAM, of Her Britannic Majesty's warsteamship *Valorous*, for his kindness in affording them a speedy and safe passage to their port of destination, and for the kind and humane treatment uniformly extended to them by the officers and crew of his vessel during the passage.

This act of generosity on his part will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by the passengers, who hereby tender their best wishes for his future prosperity, and that of the officers and crew under his command. DR. GEO. KUHLMANN,
WILLIAM BECKER.

LATER FROM MINATITLAN.—Captain LOCKWOOD who left Minatitlan on the 28th ult., in the schooner *Emma De Russey*, (bound for Pensacola,) left her at the Balize, and arrived here last evening. He informs us that everything was progressing favorably on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and all the preparations for carrying the mail were about to be completed, and that the people on the Isthmus were anxiously looking for the arrival of the mail steamship *Quaker City*, and the commencement of the California travel and traffic over the Isthmus route.

Capt. LOCKWOOD favored us with a list of the vessels in port and in the river at Minatitlan on the 28th ult., which will be found in the marine news column.—*N. O. Picayune, 10th.*

MARINE REGISTER.—Supplement No. 7, for October, of the New-York *Marine Register, or American Lloyds*, has been issued in its usual neat style of paper and typography. The work is now published by E. G. & W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street. The present number contains the names of 29 ships, 18 barks, 21 brigs, 29 schooners, and one steamer, all new, or not before published.

AUTUMN REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The regatta Committee have awarded the prizes as follows:

First class, sloop *Rebecca*.....J. GORDON BENNETT, JR.
Second class, sloop *Maneesing*..E. S. CROMWELL.
Third class, sloop *Fanny*.....E. H. WHITE.
Schooner Prize—Schooner *Zinga*, W. H. THOMAS.

The protest by the owner of the *Margaret* against the *Fanny*, for running to the westward of buoy No. 13, was dismissed, as the protestant failed to convince the Committee that the *Fanny* held such a course.

The *Margaret* was ruled not to have competed for a prize—inasmuch as the *boat* she carried was *not* held to have been a serviceable one, as required by the Constitution.

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, } Committee.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—GEORGE STARK and WM. PERRY, two seamen on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, who had deserted, were on Friday arrested by Officers CORNELL and QUIGLEY of the Harbor Police, and delivered into the custody of Lieut. WOODHULL, on board the frigate.

FOR SAVANNAH.—H. B. CROMWELL'S fine new steamer *Montgomery* leaves Pier No. 12, North River, on Saturday next, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. for Savannah. The *Montgomery* possesses fine accomodations for passengers.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 175 passengers.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AUCTION LAWS.—It will be remembered that sometime ago, an auctioneer, named THEODORE GOLDSMITH, was charged with stuffing houses up town with goods,, and then selling them off, and that he had three such establishments. On Saturday some further evidence was taken before the Mayor in support of this allegation, the object of which, if supported, would have been a deprivation of his license. The question was whether the Mayor could interfere, and whether he would be justified in suspending the auctioneer's license. The evidence of Mr. GOLDSMITH'S participation or of his actual interest in the houses No. 145 West Twenty-fourth-street and 70 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was somewhat contradictory. An affidavit was produced of Ex-Alderman STONEALL that he leased the house No. 70 West Twenty-sixth-street to GOLDSMITH, and that he is now the tenant. Mr. ZENO BURNHAM testified that he did business on these premises in Twenty-sixth-street, and hired them as sub-tenant from GOLDSMITH. The testimony of CHARLES H. CARPENTER and D. L. HOUGH went to show that GOLDSMITH was the principal in both these places. The case is still pending, and excites much interest among furniture auctioneers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters at Mott Haven—Seizure of Dies, Plates, Presses, and $12,000 in Bogus Bills.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the Detective Police of this City, headed by Captain Walling, made a descent on a counterfeiting den at Mott Haven, arrested two counterfeiters, obtained possession of $12,000 in bogus bank bills, and seized a quantity of dies, presses, chemicals, plates, and all the apparatus for extensive counterfeiting. Several days ago, Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter received intimation that counterfeits were being manufactured on the Ogdensburg Bank, of this State, and that the bogus issues would soon be put into circulation. The Deputy at once deputed Captain Walling and Sergeant Lefferts to make a thorough search for the counterfeiters, and if possible, nip their scheme in the bud. A variety of suspicious places and persons were sedulously "piped," and numberless rides taken in City cars and omnibuses in pursuit of the suspected parties, before the right trail was entered upon.

Two fellows, somewhat notorious for their past operations in putting into the market the "queer," named Leonard Baker, *alias* James C. Watson, and James Jones, were hit upon as the probable financial operators. Their conferences with individuals of stained reputation and their mysterious dodging about, with various other circumstances, excited suspicion against them. At length they were tracked to a house at Mott Haven, about a mile north of Harlem Bridge. They went into the house on Friday night. Notice of this fact was at once communicated to the Police Head-quarters, and a posse of detectives was sent to aid in making a descent on the house. The outer door was locked, but the occupants of the house had evidently no suspicions of the proximity of the Police. The door was forced open, the place entered, and the two men named were immediately arrested. They had just leaped from bed, and when found were hustling themselves with alarming rapidity into their pantaloons. At first they offered a little opposition, but seeing the odds against them they wisely concluded that a graceful surrender was the most valorous course under the circumstances.

A thorough search was made at the house. Twelve packages of $1,000 each, of counterfeit tens on the "Ogdensburg Bank, N. Y.," were found in an out-of-the-way closet. They were enveloped in numerous wrappers of brown paper, and the ragged appearance of the bundle gives it the appearance of so much waste paper thrown aside to be sold to the next rag peddler. The bills in the packages were all signed and ready for immediate issue. A quantity of counterfeits of the same denomination, in a half-completed state, was in the same bundle, together with a choice lot of untouched bank-note paper. The cellar was the storehouse for the mechanical implements. A printing-press, dies, chemicals, plates and all the apparatus necessary for counterfeiting were found here. There were also plates for counterfeiting the bills of various country banks, apparatus for altering bills, coats of arms of a number of States, impressed on isinglass, engravers' tools, and books containing a description of the bills of every bank in the country, with *fac similes* of the signatures of the President and Cashier of each. In rumaging through the place the officers came across a roll of the counterfeit Turkish money, an account of the counterfeiting of which was published in the TIMES a few days ago.

The prisoners, together with counterfeit bills, counterfeiting apparatus and other articles referred to above, were brought to this City. The two men were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination. They demand to be tried in Westchester County. The following is a description of the counterfeits:

TEN. | THE OGDENSBURG BANK | 10

Will pay TEN DOLLARS on demand to the bearer.

C. No. 3,708. { View of wharf and warehouses at Ogdensburg,—vessels and steamship under sail. } Comptroller. State Vignette. X

OGDENSBUG, March 4, 1858.

JAMES AVERILL, President.
C. A. BURNHAM, Cashier.

The bills are well executed, but the paper is thicker than and of inferior quality to the genuine issues. There is no doubt but that the prisoners have numerous confederates scattered throughout the country, and it is hoped that every effort will be made to discover who they are.

HOW FINE GENTLEMEN SUPPORT FINE CLOTHES —HOW ONE WAS CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—There are thousands of girls of the town in New-York who have their "lovers" whom they support in elegant style, paying their board, tailors' and bar-room bills, besides giving them money "to try their luck" at "faro." The most expensively-dressed and extensively-moustached male promenaders on Broadway, belong to this class. The more generous and elevated term applied to them is "fancy men," but the degrading and correct designation is "pimps." One of these debased gentry, who goes by the name of Harvey Field, made a complaint of grand larceny against Emma Morey, Saturday, charging her with stealing jewelry and silk dresses belonging to a girl living at No. 51 Lispenard-street. It was proven on the examination, before Justice WELSH, that Field committed the larcenies himself, and that he made the complaint against the accused because she would not "come down" with as much money as he wanted to gamble with. Field has been, for several years, the supported "lover" of Emma Morey. The facts, as developed, immediately turned the tables against Field. The Magistrate discharged Emma and sent her accuser to the Tombs to be tried upon the charge brought by himself at the next session of the Court of Special Sessions.

KIDNAPPING SAILORS—COMPLAINT AGAINST TWO SCOTCHMEN.—Kidnapping sailors is not an unfrequent occurrence in this City. The abduction is usually effected by getting the unfortunate sailors drunk, and in this condition placing them on board ship. A hard-looking son of Neptune, giving his name as Charles Edwards, made a complaint yesterday against two Scotchmen, named Archibald McAllister and George Smith, charging them with attempting to kidnap him. Edwards says that he has been boarding for some time at a sailor boarding-house in Water-street, kept by a man named Dawson—not the famous Fourth Ward Peter Dawson—and that on Thursday night the accused came there and importuned him to ship on board a vessel ready for sea. He refused to go as requested, and the two men immediately attacked him, knocked him down, beat him savagely, and then took him into a room and there locked him up. After he had been locked up awhile they returned, and with knives in their hands threatened to take his life if he refused to ship on the vessel named. He still refused to go, and although they did not carry their threat into execution, they gave him a second savage beating and then left. After their withdrawal he raised his window, made known his condition to a person outside, who had a policeman come and rescue him. The accused parties were arrested and locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $20 bills on the People's Bank of this City, have made their appearance. The bills are very well executed. Dennis McCarthy and Michael Murphy were arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass one of them at No. 102 Chatham-street. Charles S. Stodlet attempted, on the same day, to pass one at No. 40 Eighth-avenue, and soon found himself in the clutches of an officer. Yesterday, a man giving his name as John Thompson, made a similar effort in the Fourteenth Ward, with a precisely similar result. The arrested parties were locked up for trial.

SWINDLED IN HIS TICKET.—On Saturday morning, JOHN KIST, of Chicago, called at the Mayor's Office, and stated that he, wishing to go to California, had purchased a ticket of STEPHEN GORDON for a passage to California by the steamer *Washington*, and paid therefor $110. The steamer, he was told, was to sail to-day, (Saturday,) but he had since learned that she was not to sail to-day, and so he alleged that he had been swindled, and asked relief. Officer BRANDT, of the Mayor's Squad, recovered for him the amount he had paid to GORDON.

THE OLD STORY.—Mr. Bennett, just arrived from the rural districts, at a late hour Friday evening was persuaded by an enticing young damsel, named Adelaide Lyng, to accompany her to a disreputable house in Thomas-street. He came away minus $56, all the money he had in the world. He made complaint to the Police, and a descent was made on the place. Three girls were arrested there, and $6 of the stolen money recovered. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF ONE.—Isaac Green, a negro, on Saturday, upon entering his apartments in Leonard-street, found James Wiley, a white man, in bed with his wife. Green was greatly incensed, and immediately took the law into his own hands. He drew a razor, and soon drew blood copiously from the veins of Wiley. Green was locked up in the Tombs, and Wiley was conveyed to the Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—On Saturday night, Officers WELSH and O'BRIEN arrested four men, named JOHN MCCANN, *alias* Hutchin, JAMES SMITH, *alias* Leonard, JOHN LOWREY, recently from State Prison, and CHAS. MYERS, on suspicion that they were about to rob a vessel in the North River. They were brought ashore and locked up in the First Ward Station-house. The men are known to be notorious river thieves. Their likenesses will be taken to-morrow, and placed in the rogues' gallery.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—A stout Irish laborer, John Carroll by name, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, Saturday, became enraged at his wife for some trifling matter, and seizing a tea-pot commenced beating her over the head. He broke the pot in pieces, and cut his wife's head in a terrible manner. His wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the brutal husband was locked up in the Tombs to answer for his brutality.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Julia Flynn, a servant girl in the employ of John Hermann, No. 453 Broome-street, was arrested, Saturday, charged with stealing from her employer $175 in money, and nearly $80 in clothing. After committing the robbery she left. When arrested she had made away with $50 of the money, and had pawned the clothing. Justice BRENNAN committed her for trial.

A man, named Anthony Roser, hung himself in a barn near More's Corner, in Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday. He had been in the village but a few days, and no cause is assigned.

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Since "Jane Eyre" we have not found more power and attraction, more of the genius which unclothes the soul and sets it out stark naked to the view, than he (Aleth) possesses.

From the Albion.

It has much brilliancy, and a certain indefinable tone which lifts it beyond the ordinary range of novels.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

In his analysis of the heart, the author evinces a great deal of power.

From the City Item.

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PUBLISHED OCT. 15:

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OR,

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The story of *New-England's Chattels* presents an interesting, though unexpected, nay, sad if not revolting picture of New-England's society and customs. It will strike the reader with astonishment that in this highly-refined, educated, pious and free society, there are degraded, public human chattels—bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh—men, women and children, held in the hands of the town and sold to be supported, often on the block, to the lowest bidder—who are kept on the poorest food, and in abject, comfortless condition, miserably housed, clad in rags, denied many a privilege that other men claim and practice as their incontrovertible right.

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ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1859.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1859, with 144 engravings, by J. J. Thomas. Price 25 cents. The trade supplied.

Just received and for sale by

A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER—Showing how to cure the wildest and most vicious horses in the world, of kicking, baulking and other bad habits; also, directions to purchasers of stable economy and remedies for all diseases to which horses are liable. By JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT, the celebrated American horse-tamer. Published and for sale by

A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

LECTURES.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—SIGNOR FONTANA, in compliance with the following flattering note of invitation, will deliver three lectures, illustrated by diagrams, on DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA, at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, on three consecutive TUESDAYS, beginning on the 19th of this month, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course $1, to be obtained at Mr. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; and Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Single admission, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

Sig. G. B. Fontana:

DEAR SIR: Having learned with great pleasure that you propose to fix your residence in this vicinity, and to pursue your vocation here as Professor of the Italian language and literature, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to invite you to deliver, as early as may be convenient, the three lectures on Dante, which you delivered last season at Boston. We desire this for ourselves, as wishing to be more fully instructed concerning the great Italian poet, by one so intimately conversant with the theme. And we are persuaded, also, that you could have no readier or better introduction than the one thus afforded, to our most cultivated and appreciative circles. With sentiments of sincere respect and esteem, we are, dear Sir, cordially yours,

R. S. Storrs, Jr.,	A. A. Low,
R. W. Beecher,	Daniel Embury,
Fredk. A. Farley,	Edward Whitehouse,
Wm. Ives Buddington,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
Jared B. Flagg,	James M. Minor,
W. H. Lewis,	James Humphrey,
Samuel Longfellow,	Lucien Birdseye,
Rufus W. Clark,	T. H. Rodman.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, President of the Medical Board, will deliver the introductory lecture to the several Courses of Clinical instruction, at this institution, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the operating theatre. The members of the Medical profession, Medical students, and others interested in Medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
J. T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver the last lecture of his Course for 1858, at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, Oct. 18. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor.*

To Lyceums—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S address is No. 220 West 32d-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—Black, 15¾ hands high, stylish travelers, perfectly sound and gentle; price $475, or one of them would be sold for $250, that would answer well for a coupé. Inquire at first private stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place, before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

HORSES.—GENTLEMEN'S HORSES TAKEN TO Winter. For particulars, address O. E. LEE, Fishkill.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, and seamstress—can cut and fit; as good cook, and to wash and iron; as first class cook, as experienced waiter, as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and chambermaid; as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at E. CARROLL, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 East 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and laundress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPArate, by two sisters, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing; they are particularly neat and tidy, and willing to work; have the very best of City references. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WHO have lived in one family, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or regular chambermaid; is a neat sewer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced and can come highly recommended. Any lady requiring the services of a first-class domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, of good moral character, temperate habits, and quiet disposition, a situation; has served as first-class chambermaid and waiter; understands all kinds of housework; a steady home required more than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, thoroughly understands her duties in the dining-room; is a girl of neat and good appearance; has served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; wages not so much the object. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. (No charge.)

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY respectable well-informed Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; will be found a girl of good disposition, kind and obliging; very fond of children; cuts and fits; does embroidery; has the very highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A STEADY, RELIABLE AND first-class servant, a situation, as experienced cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family; refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EFFICIENT young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, fully competent for her duties; makes first-rate bread and pies; the other a neat chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing to perfection. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well recommended woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; she will be found very willing and particularly neat; any family wishing a good servant will call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND well-recommended young woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; is willing and obliging; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation, as housekeeper; is willing to make herself useful. A good home in a gentleman's, or widower's family preferable to high wages; is an excellent seamstress. Apply three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation, as cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook or laundress. Also by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of high respectability and religious habit, as housekeeper or nurse in a gentleman's family; also, a number of housekeepers, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, young girls for light work. Ladies wishing first-class servants, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country, has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid, has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cutter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $8 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine muslins, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 331 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 130 Amity-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 230 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' recommendation from her present place. Can be seen at No. 167 9th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman, as nurse and seamstress for grown children or an infant; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 244 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man of several years' experience in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, viz, green and hot-house plants, the culture of fruits and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c., the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, would take charge in general of any gentleman's place where confidence, honesty and sobriety is required. Has a first-class recommendation of over 6 years from a highly respectable gentleman in this City. Address, for one week, E. B. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and a good milker of cows, and understands garden work; excellent City reference; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., or address a note to N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing and industrious man, who can produce the most satisfactory references from firms in Wall, South and Pearl sts., as porter, or to act as entry clerk; can keep accounts neatly; can drive and take care of a horse or two; knows the City well. Being married, and having a family, is desirous of a place speedily. Address CLARKSON, No. 24 Ludlow-st., or Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting, if required; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the city or country or any part of the former. The best of City reference as to sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen by addressing JAMES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH undoubted references from former places, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful hand over horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style; will assist in the garden and make himself useful about any residence, City or country, latter preferred. Moderate wages for the Winter. Address VALOROUS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, or call at No. 3 Nassau-st., on Mr. Anibal.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman or farmer, understands the care and management of horses, cattle and vegetables; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, milk and butter, baking, &c.; they have good reference and prefer the country. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman; is single; understands the proper treatment and management of horses in all respects, carriages, harness, and he has had several years' experience in driving, both in London and this country; no objection to a short distance in the country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at Ryer & Chapman's, harness-makers, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen there.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 819 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable German man as coachman; understands the management of horses, is a careful driver, and can show the best of references from first-class families; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady active man, who perfectly understands his business; he comes well recommended from his last situation for sobriety, honesty and attention to business. Address, for two days, at the watch and jewelry store, No. 193 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, understands his business perfectly, and has the best of recommendation from his present place where he has lived for the last 3½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, No. 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE and member of the Bar desires a situation as clerk in some law office in this City or vicinity; satisfactory references given; salary expected moderate. Address A. X., Box, No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, about an hour's ride by rail from the City, a competent, sober, industrious Protestant woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing and general housework; and also, in the same family, wanted, a small girl from 12 to 16 years old to wait on the table, &c. This family keeps no cows. Inquire, for two days, at No. 59 Morton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—COOK AND WAITRESS TO GO AN hours' ride into the country; Protestants preferred; must be first-rate in their departments and willing to wash and iron; family small; house with all modern conveniences. Apply this (Monday) morning at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND respectability, to canvass for a book which will pay them from $5 to $15 a week. Ladies out of employment, you will never find a better opportunity for engaging in a pleasant and profitable employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY IN BROOKLYN —a Protestant girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 31 Johnson st., Brooklyn, W. D.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS. AN ACTIVE WOman, accustomed to cloth sewing, is wanted in a large Boys' School near the City. Apply on Tuesday, 19th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and has good references, can apply at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. Protestant preferred.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABLE FEMALE servants, wanting good competent help, cannot be disappointed by calling at Wesley's Select Female Employment Offices, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., as a number of smart English, Scotch, Welsh Protestants and others, are waiting engagements. A good Scotch cook and English nurse on hand at 4th-av. office. N. B.—No charge if not suited.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them UNSURPASSED in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE BED Tables, warranted, for $225 and $250, every thing complete, superior to the patent humbing cushions of the day. Orders by mail for Tables and Trimmings attended to. WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st. Tables to let.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or the Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DON BERNARD, from Paris, French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs his former pupils and the public in general, that he is now ready to resume his private lessons. Application to be made at Don Bernard's Young Ladies' Institute, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—Is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.; will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. IRVING, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 35 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, one block north of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five minutes; comprising 8 full lots, (2 corner lots,) with large double house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, 4 parlors, 2 basements, marble mantels, gas in all parts of house and stable, good fruit and vegetable garden; no incumbrance, title perfect. Excellent for a large school or seminary. Terms $6,000, balance on bond and mortgage. Would not exchange. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE the very desirable building lot and buildings thereon, No. 8 Ludlow-st., 57 feet from the corner of Canal-st.; size of lot 23x87½; terms easy title perfect. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st.; lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep. About two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counselor-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE LOT, 25x100, 2 and 3 story brick house, situate on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $4,300. The lot alone is worth $3,600, and rapidly advancing in value. Apply at No. 13 Cedar-st., between 12 and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement brick house on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order, and pays 10 per cent.; price $8,000. Inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR sale, one of the finest building sites on this beautiful avenue, 72 feet front on the avenue, by 125 feet deep, containing 3 and 3-5 lots. Fine fruit trees of eight years' growth. The best bargain offered on the avenue. MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 184 Forsyth-st. Also, three two-story and basement brick houses, corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av. Rents low. Inquire of G. W. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 48 High-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable house No. 109 Amity-st., with all the modern improvements, for a small family. Furniture must be sold with the house. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. The house may be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, in a respectable part of Brooklyn. Rent must be moderate. Address H. H., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE a well-furnished house between 3d and 6th avs. and 30th and 35th sts. Address R. W. KINDALL, No. 39 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN RAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SIXTEEN miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, sheltered against rough winds, with an unsurpassed view over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently arranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., all new, elegant and strong; five acres of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or without furniture and stock. Could be used as a fine Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET, ON THE BANKS OF THE NORTH RIVER.—To let on a lease of four and a half years, rent $1,500 per year, a large, well built, elegantly furnished house, seven bedrooms on one floor, bed room piazza, six acres of ground, splendid garden; in short the most complete and comfortable establishment on New-York Island. None need apply but private families of the most unquestionable references. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, of FRANK E. HOWE, No. 438 Broome-st., next door to Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

$5,500—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; barn, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1. A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, churches, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Coal grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Post-office; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Portland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HARDWARE.—H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS, having lost their entire stock of Hardware by the fire at No. 13 Bowery on the 3d September last, have taken the store No. 27 Park-row, between Beekman and Ann sts., where they are prepared to wait upon their friends and the public with a new stock of goods at wholesale and retail, under the name of PATTERSON BROTHERS.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTnumbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a reduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

A. TEVERELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

360 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	$50 each
160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip	25 each
200 shares Greenwich Bank	25 each
200 shares Broadway Bank	25 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each
25 shares Bank of North America	100 each
150 shares People's Bank	25 each
50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank	50 each
5 shares New-York County Bank	100 each
100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	30 each
50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.	17 each
50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	100 each

$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of foreign and domestic Hardware, consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and Country trade.
ALSO,
A large assortment of French and German toy and fancy goods. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture by J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer. The attention of families and others is directed to the large sale of choice furniture continued in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., to be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 19th, at 10½ o'clock, the whole being of the most expensive kind, having been made to order and cost upwards of $15,000, consisting in part of velvet carpet, solid rosewood parlor furniture, suits of rich satin and silk, centre-tables, etageres, work-tables, corner etageres, rich lace and brocatel curtains, French clock, vases, pier mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, oak extension dining-table, elegant China ware, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c. Also, a large and extensive variety of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, sofa-bed, rockers, ingrain carpets, together with a great variety of articles, suitable to a well-furnished house, the whole of which is on absolute sale. Terms cash.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT household furniture, parlor suites covered in brocatel and silk velvet, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, rosewood etageres, oil-paintings, statuary, &c.—WILLIAM T BOYD, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 18, all the furniture in the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Turkish reception and reclining chairs, centre, side and sofa tables, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, lace curtains and shades, rosewood secretary, book-case, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, oak extension table, rich cut-glass and silver-plated ware, French China dinner and tea sets, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, wash-stands, hair mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, corner stands, mirrors, clocks, and many articles too numerous to mention. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale positive, rain or shine. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:
Avenue A—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.
2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, velvet, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors; rosewood and mahogany corner-stands, what-nots, book-racks, &c. Also, three very elegant rosewood piano-fortes. City makers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 9th-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in purple plush, rosewood centre and side tables, pier mirrors, rich mantel ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, embroidered cottage suite, matting, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c.; a general assortment of dining and bedroom crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.—Elegant jewelry, consisting of sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons, vest buttons, &c., set with mosaic, enamels, and cameos of new and rich designs; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open cased watches, embracing patent and detached levers, chronometers and double timekeepers, with independent stop seconds; also, gold vest and guard chains, chatelains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, solid sterling silver ware, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, of the personal property of an eminent physician of this City, recently deceased, consisting of household furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gilt framed oil-paintings and engravings, a large and excellent library, a great variety of valuable medicines, one family bay horse, carriage, and several sets of harness. The above removed to No. 444 Pearl-st., near Chatham, for convenience of sale.
HENRY MARCHANT, Administrator,

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY, COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity. Admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of dark brown Canadian Ponies, short tails, 10 years old, 13 hands high, can trot together a mile in four minutes, one can trot in three minutes. They are kind and gentle in harness, one of them a superb ladies' horse, they are well matched. Sale without reserve. Also, a set of double Harness.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Trade Salerooms, No. 13 Park Row,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 6½ o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including many choice and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots for City and country dealers. BARTLETT & COWEN invite the attention of those wanting cash bargains. Call and get catalogues. Sales are positive.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION, FROM ANDREW DRYBURGH, Philadelphia.—ON WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment, comprising all the leading varieties, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of household furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City. Also, a large lot of carpets, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100
Ledentu, Eugene	New York	Feb. 1	1	5
Mosher, Chas., admr.	Unknown	Feb. 1	7	35
Remington, E.	Unknown	Feb. 1	50	25
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50
Smith, John P.	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4
Williams, Sarah S.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 35
Chew, Anthony S., trustee	Cincin'ti	Aug. 1	15	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Holt, Wm. W.	New-York	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Murray, B., Jr.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Rice, John	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo.	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
Mosely, William	N.Ha., Cn.	Aug. 1	63	252 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Aug. 1	1	4 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for A. H. W.	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	2	8 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W.	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	1	4 00
		1856.		
Bellinger, Chris. C.	Herkimer	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust.	Rye, W. C.	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Norton, Henry P.	Brock'p't	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Rawle & Seymour	New-Y'k.	Feb. 20	14	56 00
Seaver, B. F., trustee	Unknown	Feb. 20	13	52 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Atwater Mrs. E. E.	Buffalo.	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Bryan, Richard S.	Troy	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Green, Thomas C.	Unknown	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Haddock, David O.	New-York	Aug. 20	12	48 00
Halleck, Wines	Wes. N. Y.	Aug. 20	4	16 00
Hartley, Miss Isabel.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Howell Thomas M.	Canand'a	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W. C.	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J.	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Norton, Henry P.	Brock'p't	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo.	Aug. 29	1	4 00
Thurston, J. G.	Lancast'r	Aug. 20	9	36 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, D. N. & A.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6 bal	1 50
Anderson, A.	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 bal	25 00
Cook, R. M.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3 bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M.	New-York	1838, Aug. 1	ex div	80 00
Miller, S.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	50 bal	30 00
Peck, Norman	Unknown	1838, Aug. 1	10 bal	25 00
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	17 bal	10 20
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1840, Aug. 1	17 div	85 00
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22 bal	13 20
Russell, Thomas S.	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20 div	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	5 bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 bal	2 50

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Andrews, Rob't.	Unknown.	1851, Mch 1	10	12 50
Barney, D. N.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H.	New-York	1854, Mch 1	20	85 00
Henry, B. F., guardian	Unknown.	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Monell, Robert	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	50	212 50
Nenninger, J.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	80	340 00
Parkin, Thomas	Unknown.	1853, Au. 2	10	25 00
Powis, R.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Rainford, Cath.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Renoux, E.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. E.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	25	125 00
Simpson, Mary L.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	19	95 00
Warner, Abm.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	18	76 50
Whitney, Sarah L.	Unknown	1854, Mch 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	20	60
Anderson, E. J.	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	25	100
Bleecker, Barent	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54
Griffin, Wm. P.	Unknown	1851, Aug 1	10	35
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	5	15
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7
Taylor, Arch. R.	Unknown	1842, Feb 15	35	105
Thomas, Harriet P.	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	46	184
Van Eps, Abram	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	5	17 50

State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.
GILBERT L. WILSON.
Sworn before me this 9th day of October, 1858.
A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.
The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.
oc18-law3w

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

WANTED—$5,000 ON A VALUABLE RIVER LOT in the City of Chicago; title indisputable; property improved, and rate of interest very liberal. Address L. D. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO CO

NEW-YORK CITY.

Reception of the Hope Hose Fire Company of Philadelphia by the New-York Firemen.

In cordial response to an invitation tendered them by the firemen of this City, the Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia arrived on a visit to this City, at Pier No. 1, shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, where they were met by eighteen full companies of firemen, each preceded by a band, and first escorted to the Washington Hotel, for the purpose of initiatory refreshment. The Hope Hose Company were eighty-seven in number, and were under the marshalship of the Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, who has just been reelected to Congress. Besides their fine new hose carriage, they brought with them a new steam fire-engine, said to be the smallest ever built in this country, being only nine feet ten inches long; weight 5,150 pounds. The United States Cornet Band of Philadelphia accompanied them. The Company is one of the oldest in the city of Brotherly Love, dating its existence from 1805. The Manhattan Hose Company were their special hosts on Saturday, the other companies acting only as aids. Mr. JOHN P. LACOUR was Grand Marshal of the occasion. The route of the procession was up Broadway to Springstreet; thence to Sullivan, into Bleecker; back through Bleecker to Broadway, and thence to Unionsquare, along Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, into East Broadway, and thence to the house of Engine Company No. 6, in Ludlow-street, where a splendid collation was prepared, and well partaken of. Along the whole line of route, fireworks of all descriptions were discharged, bonfires blazed, and the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Yesterday morning, the members of the Hope Hose Company, by invitation, attended Trinity Church. To-day they will visit the public Institutions on the Islands, and to-morrow they will exhibit their steam-engine at the Merchants' Exchange, and afterwards partake of a grand dinner at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. They will leave the City on Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS — Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 80c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption, and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT — Wherefore submit to the medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 186, 96, 110, 179, 72, 158, 177, 345, 349½, 350, 361 367, 374, 380, 381, 383 to 385, 388, 389, 391, 393, 394, 399, 401 to 404, 407 to 409, 411, 412, 415 to 418.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 149, 1799, 1688, 266, 1713, 1634, 1635, 1152, 1558, 1611, 274, 1767, 66, 1764. *Part II.*—Nos. 1747, 1689, 1825 to 1833, 1031, 1535, 1749, 1793.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 125 to 135, 137 to 140, 98, 100½, 66, 11, 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1009, 1325, 1349, 1583, 1393, 1394½, 1503, 1629, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1601, 1019, 1613. *Part II.*—Nos. 1878, 592, 476, 1634, 1680, 992, 1708, 840, 848, 1346, 1584, 1672, 1738, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2164, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132. *Part III.*—Nos. 1958, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2024, 2026, 2030 2032, 2034, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2052, 2054, 2058, 2064, 2070, 2072, 1221, 1162, 1522, 1696.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 16.
Before Judge Sutherland.

THE GLASS BALLOT INJUNCTION DISMISSED.

James Hosmer vs *Fernando Wood and Samuel C. Jollie.*—In this case James Hosmer, as a tax-payer, had obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from receiving the value of the glass ballot boxes which they had sold to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, on complaint that the defendants and Police Commissioners colluded for the purpose of defrauding the tax-payers. The defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, and to have the injunction dissolved. Granted.

THE LOWBER JUDGMENT AGAIN.

In the case of the people of this State, at the relation of Comptroller Flagg against Robert M. Lowber, the motion to dissolve the injunction was denied, without costs to either party.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Republican and American County Conventions meet in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when one more effort will be made to unite the two parties upon the ticket.

The Vanderbilt Democracy hold a mass meeting in the City Hall Park this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named GEO. MANN, on Friday evening last, was run over by a coal-cart in Huron-street near Franklin, and instantly killed. The driver of the cart was arrested, but upon inquiry as no blame could be attached to him, he was discharged.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—From June 1 to Oct. 1, 2,711 persons have received medical advice and treatment at this institution for the following class of diseases: Diseases of the eye and ear, 204; surgical, 376; females, 113; children, skin and vaccination, 668; heart, throat and lungs, 356; digestive and nervous system, 670; dental surgery, 309. Total, 2,711. Of the above there were males, 1,012; females, 1699. Total, 2,711.

Natives of the United States, 880; England, 87; Scotland, 9; Germany, 12; Norway, 3; Newfoundland, 2; Ireland, 1,711; Wales, 2; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; Canada, 2; Nova Scotia, 1. Total, 2,711.

Prescriptions gratuitously dispensed, 6,041.

Patients visited at their homes, 53; visits paid, 140; cured, 21; relieved, 13; died, 5.

Brooklyn Items.

THE BROOKLYN HARMONIC.—The Brooklyn Harmonic Society gave their first concert Thursday night at the Athenæum. The attendance was good, nearly a thousand persons being present. The music, both chorus and orchestra, was conducted by CARL PROX. The music was good, and the audience in an especial good humor. The cantata, "The Lay of the Bell," was well rendered and elicited much applause. The Harmonic Society is a native institution, its public performers being exclusively Brooklynites, and though still young, bids fair to be a successful experiment. Mr. PROX, the present leader and originator of the Society, is especially popular, among the members and the fraternity.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of WILLIAM MALONEY, who has been missing for several weeks, was found in the East River, near Fulton Ferry, Saturday. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A public meeting will be held in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, to devise ways and means to erect a building similar to the Academy of Music in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—Last week the Water Commissioners let in the first flow of water from the Passaic Water-works, and since that time the applications for water from the inhabitants have been numerous. The pipes are being tapped daily, and the rates, though not at present fixed, will be about equal to those of Jersey City.

The first step taken in the matter of the introduction of water into Hoboken was in the Spring of 1857, when an act was passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey appointing EDMUND CHARLES, JOHN BOARD, CHARLES CLINTON, JOHN IRELAND, EDGAR BROADHEAD and the Chairman of the Hoboken Council, Commissioners to supervise the introduction of the water. These gentlemen proceeded with the work, and after much delay, arising from the opposition of other parties, they succeeded in completing the work. They were allowed by their charter to issue bonds for $60,000. They have succeeded in the enterprise at an expense only of $38,000. They have caused to be laid four miles of pipe, of which one mile is the supplying pipe from the place where the Passaic pipe is tapped to the main street. The remainder consists of twelve and six-inch pipe, and has been extended as far as is necessary for the present uses of the inhabitants. The present Commissioners are Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, EDGAR BROADHEAD, JOHN IRELAND, WILLIAM W. SNIPPEN and JAMES W. WILSON, Chairman of the Hoboken Council. There is a head of water of from 125 to 128 feet high, with a supply at the smallest tap of from twenty to eighty barrels daily. No public celebration took place on the occasion of the introduction of the water.

RESIGNED.—DUDLEY T. GREGORY, Jr., resigned as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Thursday night. Engine Company No. 4 were suspended from the Department for four months, and the engine ordered to be locked up.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 16.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74	104½	130 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	92¾	150 do	b10 84½
5,000 Virginia 6s	93⅞	7 do	84¾
5,500 do	94	150 do	b10 84½
2,000 Indiana State 5s.	91¾	150 do	b60 84½
3,000 Missouri State 6s.	87¾	50 do	b30 84
8,000 do	87⅞	100 do	b10 84
20,000 do	b60 87⅞	100 do	s60 83¾
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	94¼	100 do	s10 84
7,000 Min. S. 8 p. c. bs.	107¾	450 do	84¾
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	96	150 do	s5 84
10,000 B. C. W. Loan	99¾	450 do	b60 84
3,000 N. Y. C. Bs. 1876	99¾	350 do	s3 84
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	75¾	300 Erie Railroad	15¾
8,000 E. RR. Ct. Bs. '71	34	100 do	s60 15⅝
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	90¼	16 do	15⅝
11,000 Har. RR. 2d M. B.	80	100 Hudson River R.	28¾
1,000 Har. RR. 3d M. B.	65	200 Harlem R'd	snw 12
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	85	50 do	12
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	63	150 Mich. Cen. R'd	80¼
5,000 Goshen Br'h Bs.	73¾	120 M. So. & N. Ia. R'd.	24
11,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	90	300 do	b30 24½
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs.	87	25 M.S.&N.I.G.S'k	s30 50¾
300 Cary Imp. Co.	6¼	50 do	s30 51¾
100 do	s60 6¾	176 do	51¾
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	41	100 do	b60 51⅞
1,000 Ga. & Chic. 1st m.	98	220 Panama Railroad	118
1,000 M. & M. 2dm. 10 bs	73¾	300 do	b60. 118¾
3,000 Cl. & To. In. Bs.	55	50 do	118¾
5 Bk. of State N. Y.	104½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 81
27 Am. Ex. Bank	110¾	100 do	s10 83
5 Bk. of the Repub.	120	10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	92¾
10 Common'th Bank	96¾	208 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82½
50 Canton Co.	20	20 do	82¾
405 Pacific M. S. Co.	105	50 do	s30 82¾
150 do	b60. 105	150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅞
200 do	s60. 104¾	700 do	34¾
50 Del. & L. Canal Co	99¾	200 do	s60 34¾
200 Gardiner Gold Co.	3	850 do	b30 34¾
150 Harlem R'd Pref'd.	24¾	50 do	s10 34¾
50 do	24¾	5c Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	s60 65¼
200 Reading R'd	50¾	29 do	65¾
1100 do	50¾	250 do	65¾
500 do	s10 50¾	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4¾
300 do	s30 50		

SECOND BOARD.

22,000 Missouri State 6s	87⅞	200 Harlem RR.	b30 12
1,000 Erie R.R. c.b. 1871	34	200 do.	b60 12
1,000 Erie RR. 2d-m.b.	83¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	24
4,000 Harlem RR. 1st-m	90¾	100 do.	s10 23½
150 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	105	50 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s. b10	51¾
100 do	s60 104¾	50 do	51¾
150 Erie Railroad	15¾	100 do	51¾
50 do	15¾	100 do	s30 51¾
150 N. Y. Cen. RR.	84	50 do	51¾
100 do	b60 84	100 Panama RR.	118¾
50 do	b30 84	250 Galena & Chi. R. R.	b30 82¾
50 do	s10 83¾	50 do	82¾
750 do	83¾	100 do	82¾
550 do	b3 83¾	50 Chi. & R. I. RR.	65¾
100 Reading RR.	s30 50		

MONDAY, Oct. 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table, of $2,225,931, as against $3,259,943 same week last October. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,265,120, against $1,721,980 same week last season. The Export of Specie, including $426,000 by the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, is $886,234, against $120,000 same week in 1857. The Cotton ports took from Bank about $500,000 in addition to the shipments abroad. The receipts from California, on Friday, were $1,322,005, and the Sub-Treasury disbursed *net* for the week $277,835; the balance standing $10,198,837 on Saturday afternoon, against $10,476,672 at the close of the previous week. The Customs paid in for the week are $466,221.

The various Specie movements of the week are slightly in favor of the Banks, but as the last official average was a declining one, and the California receipts were not available until Saturday, the probability is that the statement to be made up this afternoon will show less than the previous reserve of $29,170,254—though the average will be a rising one. The market for Money, at the close of the week, notwithstanding the free and unusually easy movement of trade at the South, and a considerable increase of activity on the Stock Exchange, was cheaper than at any time during the year on all negotiations inside of 60@90 days. Short discounts range from 3 to 5 ₰ cent., according to the classification of the bills offered, and demand loans from 2½ to 4 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The terms were especially easy to the Brokers on Saturday when $100,000 was left on call, in one instance which came to our knowledge, at 2¾ ₰ cent., and $40,000 at 2½ ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are 109¾@110 ₰ cent. on London, and f. 5 13¾@f. 5.12½ to the dollar on Paris. The standard drawers are disposed to hold the rate on London quite firm, in the absence of a free offering of transient bank or merchant bills. French Exchange is easier.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published a few days since, and our own usual summary, given at the same time, of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were.....$113,366,379
Add two weeks in October.....4,884,741
Total to date.....$118,251,120
Amount same time, 1857.....192,502,615
Decrease this season.....$74,251,495

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including
Foreign articles reëxported, to Sept. 30....$45,646,000
Add two weeks in October.....3,072,571
Total to date.....$48,718,571
Against same time in 1857.....57,878,960
Decrease to date.....$9,160,389

The same tables make the Export of Specie
to Sept. 30.....$20,603,000
Add two weeks in October.....1,512,051
Total to date.....$21,115,051
Against same time, 1857.....33,677,000
Decrease to date.....$12,561,949

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date are.....$28,667,052
From Europe, &c.....2,021,000
Total receipts.....$30,688,052
Against previous year:
From California.....$25,550,853
From Europe.....6,678,000—$32,228,853
Aggregate decrease.....$1,540,801

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104@104¼@104½, int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	83¾@84½@83⅞
New-York and Erie	16¼@15⅝@15½
Reading	50¾@52½@50¼
Rock Island	66@64¼@65¼
Michigan Southern	24½@24½@24
Michigan Southern preferred	47¼@52¼@51⅞
Michigan Central	55½@57¼@56
Toledo	32½@35½@34½
Galena	84½@83¼@82½
Illinois Central	79@80@83
Pacific Mail	103¼@105¼@105
Panama	118¼@118@118½
Missouris	86⅝@87⅞@87⅞
Virginias	93¾@94@93¾
Tennessees	91¾@92½@92¾
La Crosse Bonds	27@26½@26½

The Stock Exchange continues active, and begins to attract a more substantial class of orders than has been shown at any time since the crisis. The opinion seems to gain ground among the oldest money lenders of the Street that dividend-paying securities will have to be more generally resorted to for the employment of private capital at fair rates than heretofore. The City Bank capital of $67,000,000 and a line of undrawn deposits (unprecedented for the month of October) of $85,000,000 absorb nearly all the merchant and other trade bills now making, and at very low rates of interest, and in addition have also drawn to their portfolios nearly or quite two-thirds of the $30,000,000 United States Treasury bills and stock recently created by act of Congress. The belief that this very easy state of things, so anomalous for the Fall season of the year, must continue for some time to come, is strengthened by the European advices by the last packets, which represent a similar condition of the discount markets in London and Paris, and a much larger accumulation of bullion in the great banks.

The New Federal Stock has been mostly withdrawn from market, to await better prices on both sides of the Atlantic, as we near the 1st January. Some sales were rendered from Germany by the *Africa* on Friday, which net 105½ ₰ cent. here, counting interest at from January 1, or 106¾, including the intermediate interest. The bids here are 104¼@104½, without tempting sellers. The demand for State Stocks, both for home investment and and for banking basis in the interior, and for the temporary employment of foreign balances, is on the increase, and it looks as though Virginias, Tennessees, North Carolinas and Louisianas would be carried up to nearly par before the January dividend, and Missouris and Californias to 92@95 ₰ cent. New-York State fives are worth 104, and the long date sixes 115@116, with an increasing inquiry for banking purposes. The head of the Department at Albany informs us that he has seldom been so actively employed in registering new circulation for the country, and something like the same improvement is being felt in the free bank circulation of the Northwestern States. The prices for Missouris and Tennessees on Saturday show an advance of 1 ₰ cent over the previous week.

The Railway issues usually called at the Brokers' Board, are gradually improving. The English orders have nearly cleared the market of New-York Centrals, the 6 ₰ cents. being wanted at 93½ ₰ cent., and the Convertible Sevens at 104. The Sevens of 1876 (the sinking fund bonds substituted for the loans of the original companies, as they fall due) have advanced to 99¾ @ par. The whole issue, when exhausted, will be $1,925,000. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central are up to 90@90½ ₰ cent. The Sinking Funds of the Michigan Central, 94 ₰ cent. The third mortgage of the Erie Company is in better request, on the advance from London. The unsecured Bonds of the Company are also looking up. Sales of the 1871s at 34 ₰ cent. Harlem Bonds are 90¼@80@65 ₰ cent. for the first, second and third mortgages, respectively. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund 73, and second mortgage 63 ₰ cent., which is a further rise of 2 ₰ cent. There is a fair inquiry, at private sale, for a number of other Western Bonds, heretofore much depressed, but now resuming the regular payment of interest. City of Brooklyn Water Loan has advanced to 99¾ ₰ cent.

On the Share list the movement has become quite general, although the favorite class, for outside orders, is such as continued their regular dividends through the crisis. Panama left off 118½, and New-York Central 83¾ ₰ cent. The sales of the latter through the week—a good deal of the business being on speculation for both the *Bear* and *Bull* account—amount to 30,000 shares. There was less activity toward the close, and the prices stood 84@84⅛ on Friday and Saturday, until a concession of ¼@½ ₰ cent. was made by sellers on Saturday afternoon, when about 2,000 shares were freely taken. Other orders were believed to be in the market, waiting a more decided reaction in the price. Pacific Mail shows a good degree of steadiness, at 105 ₰ cent., as the November dividend draws nigh. The activity in Reading shares was quite marked again in the early part of the week, but fell off at the close, the price on Saturday being the same as at the end of the previous week. The deliveries maturing this week are understood to be large on sellers' options. The coal tonnage was affected to the extent of 5,000 tons by the cessation of business among the colliers on the Pennsylvania election day. Among the Western shares, Michigan Southern Preferred is the firmest. The advance for the week is about 5 ₰ cent. This class of stockholders will receive the advantage of 5@10 ₰ cent. from the net result, over the operating extremes, interest and sinking fund, of the present fiscal year, which ends 31st December. The gross traffic promises to reach about $2,000,000 on a much reduced scale of expenditure, and without the Lake steamers, which have been abandoned as a source of loss to the Company. This result will revive a reserve of at least 5 ₰ cent. to the credit, (for future payment, after the old embarrassments of the concern are cleared off,) of the preference stock, and it may reach 10 ₰ cent. The common shares are steady at 24, and Rock Island steady at 65¼ ₰ cent. Toledo is more dealt in on speculation, though part of the advance was lost at the close of the week. The *Bear* account in Galena continues to be felt in the dealings in the stock, and the amount of *short* sales has been rather increased, encouraged by what is considered a light traffic in September, though the difference is not such as to affect the calculation of the management for another 4 ₰ cent. dividend in February. The general market left off steady on Saturday afternoon. Illinois Central shares, on English orders, suddenly advanced to 83 ₰ cent., and were scarce and in demand.

The shares of the City Banks continue in good request, and a further advance is paid in order to execute the demand, on nearly all descriptions. The dividends for the week are 5 ₰ cent. from the Fulton Bank, and 4 ₰ cent. from the City Bank. The Shoe and Leather is now in the receipt of heavy deposits on account of the City Chamberlain, incident to the rapid payment of axes at the City Hall. During the week the small remnant of $1,600, due to the Associated Banks on the New-York Country Currency arrangement of last Fall, was paid off, and the last certificate cancelled, of $7,984,000 originally received in Country Bank Notes, together with $49,805 interest, the same yielding 5.89 ₰ cent. ₰ annum to the City Associates. A higher compliment than the simple statement of this fact, could not be paid to the entire security of the New-York system of banking, in a season of trying pressure and sacrifice. A portion of the Currency received was on the old Safety Fund Banks, several of which had to liquidate after the crisis, but without loss to the note holders.

The number of shares represented is 32,206, and of a capital of 110,000 shares. There was no opposition ticket voted for, and the head of the Board received the support of about 29,000 out of the shares represented. The Board will be called together this week for the business of reorganization. Mr. MORAN will, no doubt, be reëlected President, though not, we presume, until the compensation of this officer is fixed, if not materially reduced. We understand there is a decided feeling with a portion of the Board in favor of reduction, and also in favor of dispensing with the office of Assistant to the President, created last Winter while Mr. MORAN was in Europe, and since continued at the cost of $7,000 per annum. It is not intended, we believe, by the motion, to reduce the pay of the President to a more rational sum than the one which, as an experiment, was adopted last season, to change the desire or purpose of Mr. MORAN to continue his services another year, but rather to strengthen his own and the position of the Board before the public, by a step in the direction of retrenchment, equally called for by the straitened finances of the Road and the actual value of any one man's services in a mere executive station, short of the Presidency of the United States. The Directors who yielded to the experiment of $25,000 last year—some of them reluctantly, and with considerable misgiving as to the propriety of the step—have since seen that it is a failure, in more senses than one. We refer to the subject again only in its general, not personal bearing. The decision is now with the seventeen Directors whose names are published above. A correspondent, on the collateral question of the completion of the Long Dock improvement, to which Mr. MORAN, as well as his colleagues in the arrangement, attaches great importance—but none too great, in the estimation of our correspondent—submits the inquiry whether that gentleman has done, or means to do, more toward the early practical completion of this improvement, because of his $25,000 a year, than he, or a competent successor, at less cost, would do, if receiving $10,000 a year. The saving of $15,000 on his pay, and $7,000 by dispensing with his assistant, would be quite an item toward this object, in the present poverty of the Company.

The following names comprise the new Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Company, elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last:

Charles Moran,	Dudley S. Gregory,
Samuel Marsh,	Edwin J. Brown,
Cornelius Smith,	Hermann Gelpcke,
Daniel Drew,	George Bruce,
John Arnot,	Robert H. Berdell,
Ambrose S. Murray,	Samuel H. P. Hall,
D. A. Cushman,	Edward K. Alburtis,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	George T. Cobb.
Ralph Mead,	

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	30–100	Mobile	⅛@—
New-England	15–100	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@—
Jersey	⅛@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Philadelphia	1–10@—	Missouri	½@—
Penn. Country	⅛@—	Michigan	¼@—
Baltimore City	¼@—	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@—
Maryland	⅛@—	Tennessee Old	1@—
Virginia Old	¼@—	Tennessee Free	2@—
Virginia Free	⅛@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@—	Balt. Checks	¼@—
New-Orleans	¼@—	Boston Checks	⅛@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	75	80
120 acres	65	70
80 acres	75	80
40 acres	90	100

General Import List.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 16, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH'WE.			METALS, &C.		
Bottles	—	$257	Iron, Sheet, t'ns	75	3,706
China	565	26,360	Iron, Tubes	161	2,113
Earthenware	882	27,586	Iron, other, t'ns.	905	40,146
Glass	258	4,802	Metal Goods	30	2,020
Glass Ware	17	653	Needles	2	1,121
Glass Plate	2	433	Nickel	6	4,474
DRUGS, &C.			Plated Ware	4	524
Acids	16	2,117	Percuss. Caps	2	353
Ammonia, Sal.	72	1,913	Saddlery	2	574
Bark, Peruvian	798	19,059	Steel	672	17,228
Barytes	80	358	Spelter	7,022	12,685
Blea. Powders	506	6,929	Silver Ware	19	1,016
Borax	100	2,965	Tin, boxes	13,588	97,006
Camphor	100	1,642	Tin, slabs	1,604	23,291
Cantharides	9	1,233	Wire	68	1,437
Chalk	—	239	Zinc	62	3,012
Cream Tartar	23	5,436	SPICES.		
Cochineal	2	749	Cinamon	—	1,794
Cudbear	4	491	Mustard	—	102
Gums, Crude	82	1,073	Nutmegs	—	1,825
Gum Arabic	30	790	STATIONERY, &C.		
Gum, Copaiva	24	399	Books	149	11,346
Gluc	6	913	Engravings	8	3,731
Indigo	9	480	Paper	37	3,052
Lic. Paste	236	5,846	Other	14	1,531
Oils	10	555	WOODS.		
Oils, Cod	25	157	Brazil	—	5,030
Oils, Ess	1	1,044	Mahogany	—	927
Oils, Linseed	255	18,775	Ratan	—	716
Paints	—	9,274	Rosewood	—	21,218
Rhubarb	133	3,197	Willow	—	1,486
Soda, Bicarb	1,050	4,550	Other	—	1,598
Soda, Sal	214	1,781	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Soda, Ash	951	28,008	Baskets	17	1,029
Vermillion	1	1,300	Bags	—	1,855
Other	—	5,380	Bricks	—	202
FURS.			Boxes	—	1,549
Furs	186	67,651	Buttons	15	1,717
FRUITS, &C.			Burr Stones	—	1,469
Currants	—	2,453	Clay	—	1,319
Nuts	—	2,797	Cheese	35	1,783
Oranges	—	246	Cigars	—	11,032
Pres'd Ginger	—	121	Coal, tons	1,938	6,617
Raisins	—	13,457	Corks	—	256
Sauces & Pres.	—	1,812	Cotton, bales	40	250
INSTRUMENTS.			Clocks	10	993
Mathematical	1	80	Cocoa, bags	950	14,727
Musical	44	8,014	Coffee, bags	4,821	74,788
Optical	6	3,461	Emery	15	108
JEWELRY, &C.			Fancy Goods	—	11,832
Jewelry	11	5,329	Fish	—	3,511
Watches	19	18,979	Furniture	19	2,069
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.			Grindstones	—	283
Bristles	8	1,323	Guano	604	610
Boots & Shoes	6	1,226	Hair	1	962
Hides, Dressed	142	38,535	Honey	26	702
Hides, Undr'sd	—	145,867	India-Rubber	388	7,966
Leather, Pat'nt	1	474	Machinery	3	647
LIQUORS, WINES, &C.			Molasses	880	18,425
Ale	304	2,461	Oil-Paintings	10	3,062
Brandy	45	5,508	Paper Hang	2	184
Beer	75	524	Plaster	—	484
Cordials	13	115	Perfumery	69	4,990
Gin	55	3,104	Pipes	—	2,125
Porter	100	1,018	Potatoes	—	2,099
Rum	13	1,140	Salt	—	4,343
Whisky	107	14,565	Seeds	—	422
Wines	1,543	23,721	Soap	515	1,922
Champagne	5,527	35,427	Sugar, hhds.		
METALS, &C.			bbls. & pkgs	3,309	186,293
Brass Goods	17	2,966	Sugar, bx. & bg.	1,431	52,263
Chains, Anch's	130	3,347	Tapioca	50	739
Copper	—	2,059	Tea	2,044	27,888
Cutlery	23	13,587	Twine	1	100
Guns	48	11,887	Toys	—	594
Hardware	76	11,943	Tobacco	1,783	34,652
Iron, Hoop, tons	47	2,197	Waste	325	9,029
Iron, Pig, tons	491	6,797	Wool, bales	507	25,627
Iron, R. R. bars	2,813	14,945	Other	—	3,013
Total Gen					$1,446,618
Dry Goods					779,313
Total entries					$2,225,931

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIX MONTHS PAPER WANTED.—First Class Hartford, Boston or New-York names wanted by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

There were no sales to-day at the Exchange. On Thursday, the 14th, the following real estate sales were made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange: One parcel on the east side of the Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth-streets, by order of the Supreme Court, size 87 feet 11 inches in front, 87 feet 7 inches in rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, ten lots in Williamsburg, three lots on southeast corner of North Second and Ninth streets; four lots on Ninth-street, adjoining the above, and three lots on the north-west corner of Ninth and Ainslie streets—all about 26x100 each. Sold for $400 each. The first were bought by W. B. MOFFATT at $3,500 and the Williamsburg property by S. B. TOBIN, at $400 each.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has sold for Mr. ARNEST FINK the lot on the southeast corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, full front, by 95 feet deep, for the sum of $9,000, bought by THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq. Mr. SMITH has demonstrated the truth of the statements we have so often made in relation to the demand for small good houses in prime locations. He has now sold every one of his small houses on the south side of Thirty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, and within a trifle of the prices asked. We presume he designs to repeat the operation, and build small houses on the corner lot above named. We might have stated that the three alluded to in Thirty-third-street were all sold before they were finished.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold one lot on south side of Eighty-third-street, 298 feet east of Third-avenue; 17 feet front, by 105.5 feet deep. Price $850. Sold to CHARLES H. TYLER for Messrs. COLEMAN & BARTIM.

Also, one lot on north side of Thirty-fifth-street, about 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue; 18 feet front, 98.9 feet deep, with front and rear two-story frame buildings thereon, for $2,500, for J. LYDECKER.

Grain on the Lakes for Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 15.

The following table will show the names of vessels on their way to this port, from the upper Lakes with Wheat, Corn, and Oats, up to latest dates;

Vessels.	When and where c'd.	Corn.	Wheat.
E. W. Cross	Sept. 23, Chicago.	——	17,500
St. Paul	Sept. 29, Chicago.	——	15,142
Freeman	Sept. 30, Chicago.	——	15,550
Tartar	Oct. 1, Chicago.	——	10,099
Exchange	Oct. 2, Chicago.	——	16,112